PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,650—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7913	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7919	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6922
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
KARRA	4,213	Sellier	28th Dec. "
MERA	5,376	Schultz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 545, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
9, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	27 Nov. 10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	21 Nov. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	30 Nov. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	24 Nov. 7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,570 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 6th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

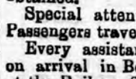
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
22nd November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Gnezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 340

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Oburoa Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	1st Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Adey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3669	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	9th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents, BOMBAY.

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BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE,

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

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IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country ans in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen lesn than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ltd, are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

PEARL AND GEM SET JEWELLERY.

Artistic in Conception and of Unimpeachable Workmanship.

DIAMONDS.
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DRESS CHAINS.
DRESS HAIR and HEAD ORNAMENTS.
DRESS TIARAS.
DRESS EARRINGS.
DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS and
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NOTE.—Write specially and have your name registered with us at once for a Free Copy of our "SOUVENIR of the ROYAL VISIT to INDIA of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES." It is a volume of nearly 200 pages and will contain a separate photograph of each member of the Royal Family, Royal Residences and other pictures of Special interest.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200, or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PU[illegible] C[illegible]

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.
AND EVERY EVENING.
FOR A SHORT SEASON
Advent to the East of the
BIJOU TROUBADOURS,
A Brilliant Brigade of Baby Burlesquers.
15—PERFORMERS—15
Sons and Daughters of Prominent Players, whose ages range from 5 to 13 years.
AND WHOSE PERFORMANCES HAVE PROVED
A REVELATION.
IVY NICHOLLS,
The Dainty Soubrette in her Great Character Impersonations.
BERT SPENCER,
The Wonderful-Boy Soprano.
LITTLE ELLA NUGENT (the MIGHTY ATOM)
The youngest and Cleverest Song and Dance Artiste and Versatile Performer that has ever visited the East.
PAUL JEACLE,
Pocket Comedian.
BERYL HARWARD,
Coon Songstress and Buck Dancer.
IVY—THE WADDRELL SISTERS—ELSIE
Club Swingers, Dustists, and Fancy Dancers.
PERCY GILBERT,
Coster Impersonator,
ALMA TWYFORD,
The Child Contralto,
MARCELLA GREY,
The Graceful Serio.
GEORGE LINDSAY,
Champion Skipping-Rope and Toe Dancer.
NELLIE STEWART,
Dashing Serio and Dancer.
Nellie—THE KELTON SISTERS—Marcella
In their Great "Hottentot Dance."
Ivy—THE DARTONS—Beryl,
In their Famous "Scare-Crow Dance."
Baby Liddie, THE CHILD WONDER.
Charming Ballets and National Dances, Everything New: Sweet Voices, Fresh Faces, and Magnificent Costumes (by Madame Everett.)
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2 AND 1.
Plan of reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
DOORS OPEN 8-30 P. M. OVERTURE 9-30.
MATINEES: WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
Refreshment by Messrs. CORNAGLIA and Co.
LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

SPECIAL GRAND CONCERT. AT TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, 9-15 P. M.
in which HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ORCHESTRAL BAND WILL TAKE PART.
Plan: SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me to Mr. NOWROSJEE ADARJEE TATA and Mr. JAMSHEDJEE SHERIARJEE KAPADIA of date the 10th May, 1905, to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England has been CANCELLED on my return to Bombay on the 20th day of November, 1905.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY H. DUBASH,

THE SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

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ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	6
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

HARRY S JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons.
For Typewriters.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BEYNON'S

PECTORAL COUGH ELIXIR

THE KING OF COUGH CURES

Should be kept in every household. An infallible Cure for Coughs, Asthma, and all Pulmonic Complaints.

The Friend of the Consumptive, A dose or two relieves irritation however acute.

Can be used to advantage with St, Luke's Embrocation.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
STANDARD PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,

(Established 1814)

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY-SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 3-8	= + 3-8
3 do. Ronten	100	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= + 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 15-16	= + 3 16
2 months hence	29 1-4	= + 1-16
Spot in New York		=

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-14 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20-43 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand		=

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 per cent	= do
9 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 3-4 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Nov, done steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £82-10 0
Yellow metal 7
Tin Plates 11 3-8
Bar Iron Belgian £5 3 4
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-7-6

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 1-2 A-M done

LINSEED—
Closed Bold 41 1-8 41-8 Nov-Dec sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Imperatrix

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 9,000. Spot 5·78 plus 9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·68	5·70	5·74
+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**
5·77	5·80	5·81
+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
5·83	5·84	5·85
+ 9	+ 9	+ 8

Receipts at U S Ports	101,000
Do last year	103,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15 unchgd
Futures, month of Dec	11·26 + 7-8
Do do. Mar	11·62 + 8-1

a Advanced owing to bullish ginners figures and to bullish crop reports.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-2 + 7-16
Futures, month of Feb	11·26 + 8-7
Do, do. May	11·93 + 9-0
Tone at close	firm

In Liverpool quotations for Broach are 1-16d higher.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 14th November 1905, 7,498,000 commercial bales.

The Census Bureau figures compare with 9,787,000 bales for same period last season.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day number of bales offered 20,000.

There was a good attendance of home and foreign buyers and a good demand at firm prices.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	11,547 bales.
Wheat	23,527 cwts.
Linseed	7,772 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,991 do
Gingellyseed	20,209 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	900 do
Castorseed	949 do
Rice	6,429 do
Myrabollams	2,656 do
Cottonseed	20,989 do
Mowrasee	1,783 do
Grain	3,782 do
Joowar	309 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d
Do, 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	do.	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3	do.	do.	139 to 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		151
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	211
Japan 30	do.	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·4
1st Settlement, 1st December	98·4

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE— MONEY.

Bank of England	since 23th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	15	0
Forward	7	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	13	0
Do Forward	6	13	0
Yellow Gujerat, Ready	7	5	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	7	12	0
Forward	7	12	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	29	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	41	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... strong
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 bales
Imports ..... 20,000 „

Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan,	Jan.-Feb
6·01	6·03	6·07
+33	+33	+3
Feb.-Mar,	**Mar.-April**	**April-May**
6·11	6·13	6·14
+34	+33	+33
May-June,	**June-July**	**July,-Aug.**
6·16	6·17	6·19
+33	+33	+34

COTTON.—The market was excited by the news received from America this morning and prices opened about Rs. 7 to 8. per candy, Higher and steadied during the day owing to the scarcity of sellers, as the demand was not large. The opener was regarded as a quiet one, and prices gave way on the withdrawal of buyers and sellers offering more freely.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.	
Bengal. H. G. (Ry. terms)	...202	194	...	25th	Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms	...203	200	...	25th	Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...208	200	...	25th	Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G. 218	...	...	25th	Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	210	..	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)					
Karanja do. (M.-G)	220	...	...	25th	Jan
Akola do. (M.-G.)					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	225	...	...	„	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	223	...	„	„
Broach (M.-G.)	...	260	...	251	25th Mar
Muttia..... (M. G.)	...	215	.....		Jan-Feb

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Messers, J. N. Tata & Co's Liverpool friends, writing on November 1, report on the Liverpool cotton market as follows :—

As you are aware, during the last few days, certain operators in New York and elsewhere have flooded the world with bearish telegrams and literature, and several very determined bear raids have been made, with a view to breaking the market. These attempts however, apart from temporary small downwards fluctuations, have proved unavailing, the inherent strength of the article, on which we have laid much stress, being proof against all such manœuvres. Crop accounts have been somewhat conflicting. Where as several very reliable correspondents, among whom a highly respectable firm in Montgomery, Ala, claim that the recent frost have done serious damage, others state that an improvement has set in and these latter maintain that their view is supported by the publication yesterday afternoon of Miss Giles' bi-monthly report, in which she gives the condition as 68, against her last report of 67 on the 18th ultimo. What the privileges of Miss Giles may be to know better than other people, we do not know ; she is a new comer, as you are aware, on the statistical platform, and we do not attach much importance to her statements, although some people do, especially if these statements are in accordance with their own private views. We think it our duty, however, to mention them to you.

A Liverpool operator, generally, known as the "car window estimator" who has been travelling through the states, cables his estimate of 10,200,000 bales maximum with a probability of much less, and bases himself on the plant being litgut, the yield high, the bales very light and, the yield of all from the seed the lightest on record. Whatever various amature crop estimates may say, we ourselves have as much right, from the information received from our personal friends, to form an estimate of our own, and we think that, taking everything into consideration, we are quite justified in reducing our crop estimates from 11,000,000 from which we had so far not departed) to 10,000,000 maximum. In our letter of 19th ult, we made certain comparisons with the figures of the 1902-3 crop in order to show that the fairly heavy movement so far is not by any means indisputable evidence of a large crop as time goes on the comparison between the two crops becomes, to our minds, more striking.

	1905-6.	1902-3
Port receipts to 31st Oct	2,403,000	2,448,000
"Into sight" to 23th Oct	3,022,000	3,219,000

The acreage that season, as pointed out, was about 900,000 more. And now comes the most striking fact of all.

The average crop condition for the season of 1902-3 was 70·8, whereas this season, as you are doubtless aware, it is only 74·5. But with a larger acreage and higher average condition for the season, the 1902-3 crop only produced 10,759,000 bales. We know comparisons between crops however similar they may appear in certain respects very often prove fallacious all the same, the foregoing is rather striking, and may be of interest to you. It rather tends to confirm the figure of 10,600,000 bales maximum which now as stated above, we venture to adopt. With regard to trade, our Manchester agent informs us that in Tuesday's market a very large business would have gone through if yesterday's advance in prices had not interfered, and he also informs us that the whole of the Manchester market is more or less "short". As for the continent we sincerely trust that the Czar's manifesto, granting political liberty to his subjects, will cause matters in Russia to settle down, and that industry there will resume its normal activity. In connection with this, we received yesterday a letter from a leading representative in Russian Poland, in which he says:—With regard to the state of business I have nothing to add to my last report. Hardly any raw material has been bought, so that it is all the more certain that sooner or later spinners will have to come into the market as of course yarn cannot be spun out of nothing. On the other hand all are fully occupied."

In other parts of Europe we also regret to find that friends still resolutely refuse to believe in higher prices, or even in the maintenance of the present lev l. In fact, not only do the most eminent of our leading spinner friends in Europe believe in higher prices, but they all seem actually to prefer to sell. We regret to say, with all the respect to them, that we must differ from them. If the trading establishments who do us the honour of giving us their adverse opinions of the market, are acting as they write, then it is evident that the manufacturing world at large has not bought its requirements this season. Therefore, if once these pessimistic friends become convinced that we are right, and that the eventual supply will be much smaller than some of the leading bears in New York for purposes of their own contend then in view of the good trade and large consumption, we think that, sooner or later, they will have to buy and the sooner the better for fear of having to pay higher prices in the end. Taking this view, although we may be mistaken, it seems to us that with the prospective short supply the summer positions next year will gradually become much clearer than the positions of next season's crop (1905-07), October and later. Taking it all in all, we maintain our favourable opinion of the market.

Our friends will notice that we are never extreme in our crop estimates, or in our indications of what we think prices should be, notwithstanding that we very frequently telegraph opinions of our friends in America which do not always err on the side of moderation. Our friends who do us the honour to read our reports will kindly distinguish between opinions given by ourselves, and opinions given by our friends in America. Options :—

A-M single 0·33d, double 0·66d.
M-J single 0·33d double 0·75d.
J-J single 0·43d double 0·85d.
J-O single 0·43d, double 0·95d.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	1 22-32
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 -8
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	29 15-16

ECZEMA AFTER INFLUENZA.

ZAM-BUK ENDS A WOMAN'S TORTURE.

Influenza so weakens the system that many other ills may follow in its train. In the case of Mrs. Sarah Ann Walker, a shround maker, of 57, Primrose Street, Manningham, Bradford, influenza was followed by a severe attack of eczema, and only Zam-Buk proved equal to dispelling the disease.

Mrs. Walker, who is well-known and highly respected as an ardent church-woman and former Sunday School worker, said to a "Bradford Telegraph" reporter :—"I was covered almost from head to foot with sores and the great irritation almost drove me out of my mind. I was naturally compelled to keep indoors. I had to abandon my work ; and the little money I had put by me for old age soon began to go in experimenting with useless medicines and ointments. Nothing seemed able to give me the least relief. One day we got a sample box of Zam-Buk and I tried it first on my hands. This brought so much relief that I determined to give it a fair trial. I bought a box at the local stores, and from that moment was on the road to recovery. Three boxes completely cured me. The irritation ceased, I got more comfort and rest, the spots gradually disappeared, and new healthy skin formed in the place of the sores. I was able to resume work, and from that day to the present have had no return of the troublesome disease. I attribute my complete and permanent cure entirely to Zam-Buk, and many of my friends to whom I recommended it have also benefited."

Illness weakens the skin and renders it liable to disease. Zam-Buk is a "tonic food" for the skin. It gives the tissues "tone," eradicates disease, and is thus unequalled for all eruptions, pimples, blackheads, heat rash chafing, ringworm, poisoned or festering sores, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, piles, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, scurvy, dandruff, scalp irritation, barbers's rash, abscesses, boils, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, sore feet, neuralgia and nerve pains, colds, and all inflammations and diseases of the skin.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8 per box.

Bombay Agents, Messrs Kemp & Co.

FREE SAMPLE.—Cut out this coupon and send with One anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the great healing balm. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 23rd Nov., 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AYLING—November 15, at Berhampore, the wife of W B Ayling, I C S, of a son.
GOODE—November 3, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Captain Clement Goode, of a daughter.
GENTRY—November 12, at Rawalpindi to S Sergeant-Major and Mrs J Gentry, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.
SPENCER—November 18, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev Harold Spencer, Mysore City, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIS—BEHLING—November 8, at Ootacamund, by the Rev Ph Steir John Albert, son of Mr T G Davis, of Ootacamund, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mrs Behling and sister of Dr G C Behling, Medical Officer, Persian Gulf.

PLEASANT COD LIVER OIL.

The usual objection towards Cod Liver Oil is in its obnoxious taste. In Kemp's

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

this is obviated. By a careful blending which in no way minimises the effect of the Oil, a preparation is obtained which is a certain and pleasing cure for diseases of the chest. It strengthens the tissues clears away all superfluous matter and acts like a charm upon the breathing organs.

Price per bottle Re 1 and Rs. 1-12,

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-53m. 8-53a. Low water, 1-45m. 2-31a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Evening Concert by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Band Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alvaro and Zeman's entertainment, 9 p.m.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.—At the Town Hall concert to-night, the Prince of Wales's Orchestra will play T-chaikowsky's "Suite" and the Selection from "Tannhauser." The principal movements in the suite are Valse-Noisette, Marche, Danse Chinoise, Danse des Mollikons, the Valse des Fleurs. The Tannhauser Selection will contain the Prelude to Act II and Elizabeth's greeting, Wolfraun's song to Tannhauser Tannhauser's song to Venus, Wolfraun's "O Star of Eve" and the meeting of Tannhauser and Elizabeth.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	With Sword and Lance	H Starke
Overture	Courone d'Or	A Hermaa
Valse	Sixes and Sevens	Bucca'ossi
Selection	Three Little Maids	P Ribens
Schotische	Tomato	J A Giffard
Intermezzo	Lov 's Sweet Unrest	Mydleton
Cake walk	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Galop	Bruder Lustig	F Budik

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo street, at 5-15 p. m., when the following papers will be read.—(1) Pearls in the Thana Creek, by E. L. Sale, I. C. S. (2) Note on two black leopards in the Kolhapur collection, by Lt.-Col. W. B. Ferris. (3) Report on the destruction of rats in Rangoon during August 1905, by C. K. Finlay. (4) Snake venoms and their antidotes an account of recent research, by Capt G Lamb, I.M.S.,

REPORTED THEFT.—Adamji Alibhoy, a Mahomedan, residing on the second floor of a house, in 4th Pirkhan Lane, New Nagpada, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,150, from an open tin-box in his room. Subsequent inquiries led to the arrest, at Cooria, of complainant's servant, who had decamped after the theft. On the servant, whose name is Shaikchand Shaik Hassan, being searched the major portion of the missing property was found, concealed on his person.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.—The arrangements for the visit of the Bijou Troubadours have been completed and this entertainment starts at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The children have appeared in several places as they have worked up through India and have everywhere attracted general approbation for the excellence of their performance. Young as the children are, they are quite able to hold their own with adult performers who are not troubled each day with the attentions of the schoolmaster which this Troupe carries with it. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday of next week and the performance should find a ready patronage in Bombay.

A CREAM DEALER OUTWITTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr P. H. Dustoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Kekobad Nowroji, of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Police, charged Maganlal Motiram, a Hindu, with cheating and dishonestly taking delivery of two cans of cream forwarded by one Gaffoor Jiva, a Borah from Navlee Station to Charni Road on the 19th instant. The complainant is a dealer in cream, and resides at Navlee. On the date in question he received a letter, and a false hundi for Rs 200, and was asked to send two cans of cream to the address of the Manager of the Great Britain Dairy Company, care of Station Master, Charni Road, complainant sent the cream, and it was delivered to the accused. The accused subsequently sold the cans, and complainant soon discovered the trickery of the accused, who was promptly arrested. His Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

INTERESTING PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening, at the Novelty Theatre, a performance in spiritualism, hypnotism and cardiegerdemaining was given, under the patronage of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna by Professors Alvaro and Zeman of America fame. Mr. Alvaro was very successful in spiritualism, making things visible and invisible in a chamber, specially erected for the purpose on the stage, with a completely dark back-ground in which to manipulate his sleight of hand. He made tables, cups, saucers and other various articles dance in the air, to the utter amazement of his audience. This completed the first part of the evening's programme, while in the second part Mr. Zeman, showed what he could do with hypnotism. Mr. Zeman invited a dozen gentlemen from the audience to be his subjects, and he made nine of them go to sleep on the stage, under his hypnotic influence, and showed how a man lost all his sense of feeling when completely subjected to the influence of this marvellous, but little-known science. The programme closed with the most deceptive of performances with cards by Mr. Alvaro, who seemed quite an fait in sleight of hand. His dexterity deceived his audience the more closely they watched him. A second performance of the kind will be given to-day.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The amusement derived from a perusal of the letter published in this morning's "Gazette," re the recent arrival of Their Royal Highnesses to these shores, and the military displays occasioned thereby, causes me to take up the cudg ls on behalf of that very silent branch of the Indian Army, namely the Infantry. In the letter referred to, your correspondent or correspondents, refer to the fact of their doing sixteen miles under a burning sun, on horse-back I presume. But what of the 'poor' infantry who "hoofed" it, and turned out at all hours smart and soldierly to render the recent august displays the success which they have been, without even a bottle of that coveted beverage (lemonade) to slake the thirst, and yet whose conduct and general appearance can compare with any regiment, even though they claim the great honour of being the smartest on the Indian Army. To the average soldier of common sense, and we are not credited with having much of that, the perusal of the above mentioned letter, gives the idea of a small boy soliciting his mamma for remuneration in the form of a piece of candy, instead of a British soldier, belonging to a crack Corps selected for duty on such an august occasion.

Soldiers, as a rule, do not require such rubbish as lemonade etc., as an incentive to perform their duty, even when that duty is for the benefit of a public whose appreciation of their efforts is rather meagre, but the honour, and traditions of a regiment are to be looked to.

Treat a British soldier as a man, and as you find him, he doesn't want sweets to perform his duty but a little of that respect which is extended to every army in the world except our own. He is a man doing a man's work, treat him as such. Undoubtedly the recent good behaviour of the various strange Corps which have been in Bombay for the reception of the Prince is gratifying to all, and should go a long way towards popularising the Army in these parts, a thing which is greatly required and desired by all ranks.—Yours, &c.,

A BRITISH SOLDIER.

Colaba, November 22.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday; and the following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury.

ABANDONING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Rama Gannoo, a middle-aged Maratha, was charged with exposing a child with intent to wholly abandon it. Mr. F. R. Visajee, instructed by Mr Nicholson Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Baptista defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the accused was the paternal uncle of one Hari, who had in his keeping a woman named Kashi, and the child was the offspring of their illicit intercourse. After the birth of the child on the 31st October last, the accused persuaded his nephew Hari to leave off his connection with Kashi and to go to his native country, which Hari did. Thereafter the woman went to the accused's house and left the newly-born child with him against his will. The case for the prosecution was that the accused left the child in the evening in a stack of wood at Mazagon near his house with the intent of wholly abandoning it. The child's cries were heard by a police ramosee, who removed it to a police station.

At the close of the case the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

ASSAULT.

Abdoola Daud, a servant in "Baddar Baug" situated in Khetwady, was charged with committing a criminal assault on Fulibai, a woman who hawked about basketsful of ashes in the streets on the 2nd October last. Mr. Gulambusen R. Kheraj, instructed by Mr Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. By a majority of 7 to 2, the jury at a former trial of the accused returned a verdict of not guilty. His lordship disagreed with the verdict, and, discharging the jury, ordered a retrial of the case before another jury.

Evidence in the case was recorded, and the Sessions adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Nur Mahomed Peer Mahomed, a butler, residing at Colaba, charged Kasam Hasam, another Mahomedan butler and Janam his wife, residing at Nagpada, with kidnapping a young girl named Asa, eight years of age from his lawful guardianship, under section 363 of the I. P. Code, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr Suntoke, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that he brought the girl, who was his brother's daughter from Abu sometime ago to Bombay. There was a dispute as to the lawful guardianship of the child through the intervening of one Bhura, adoptive father of the child. The matter having been referred to the police, the girl was handed over to him (the complainant) on his undertaking to restore her to anyone who might establish legal claim to her guardianship. He knew the accused with whom on a previous occasion he had left the girl to be taken care of, and he paid her feeding charges. But when he went to fetch the girl back to his home, on the 28th of October last, the accused were reluctant to part with her. However he brought the child home and on the next day going to his work, leaving the child in his room he returned home to find the girl was missing. He learnt from enquiries that the two accused had come to his place, during his absence, and had taken the child away without his knowledge. He went to the accused's house, and they denied any knowledge of the child. On the day following he went up again to their house where he found the girl. Evidence in support of the story was recorded. The defence was that the complainant had left the girl with the accused to be kept and fed and they delivered out the child to him, when he demanded the custody of the girl. But when they asked for their charges of maintaining the girl, they were threatened with this prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Suntoke, the complainant said that he had no title to the lawful guardianship of the child, except the willingness of the child to live with him. Bhura, adoptive father of the child, had not entrusted her to him and there was no enactment of lawful guardianship at all. Under these circumstances, as there could be no kidnapping from lawful guardianship, his Worship, in disposing of the case, acquitted the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, NOV. 22.

Major J T Robinson, 33rd Punjabis, on leave from India
Lieut M M Carpandale, 36th Horse, from leave, from England
Captain C H Peterson, 41th Punjabis, from leave from England
Captain G E Stewart, I M S, from leave from England
Lieut H H Syer, 31st Lancers, from furlo, from England
Major A R Reynolds, R E, on duty from England
Captain D. O. keefe, G M S, on duty from England
Captain C L Maynlac, R E, on duty from England
Major F W Gee, I M S, on leave, from Meerut
Captain Mackenzie, Ri Sussex Regt from leave from England
Major-General H W Duperier, D G M W, on duty, from Karachi
Lieut H T Burton, 56th Punjabis, on leave from Peshawar
Lieut M G Lee, 40.h Pathans, from leave from England

DEPARTURES, NOV. 22.

Major F W Gee, I M S, on duty to Meerut
Lieut O V Bond, R E on duty to Roorkee
Lieut J Kennedy, A and S High, on duty to Poona
Lieut O C Herbert, A and S High on duty to Poona
Lieut-Col C L Sarkies, I M S, on duty to Poona

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, the 25th November :—

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race.—Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No 5.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race.—Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 4 reversed

Ship's Boat Race (Service Rig).—Start at 3 p. m. Course No. 2.

These Races are open for any boat in the Harbour. Entries will be closed at 6 p. m. on Friday.

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Upright Grand Piano by Ibach and Sohn ...	750

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1905.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

DR. BERNARD HOLLANDER, who has made the study of human nature, normal and morbid, his speciality, and has published countless papers on the fundamental physical functions and their localisation in the brain, writes in the "Monthly Review," on the asylum treatment of the insane. This, as at present practised, he condemns. If he saw the asylum treatment of the insane in India, he would condemn it more strongly, but the general principles of the improvements he suggests are as applicable to this country as they are to England, with whose asylums he specifically deals. A doubt, he observes, has arisen whether the asylum is the fit and proper place for all suffering from mental aberration, and numerous are the protests even in medical circles against what has become an admitted dogma, that it matters not how harmless and inocuous the form of insanity, how amenable to treatment at home, how mild the delusion, that all and sundry who evince symptoms of mental obliquity must be shut off from society. All lunatics are not raving mad people ; all are not inaccessible to reason and insensible to the ordinary feelings of humanity. Even the worst cases have some glimpse of reason and tendencies to right and sound action. And this being so, it is injurious to recovery to limit the intercourse of the insane to those who are themselves insane, as is done in asylums, where the only rational persons with whom the patient associates are his attendants, many of whom, though kind and trustworthy, are of little intellectual superiority, knowledge or learning and of little refinement of manner or feeling. It can readily be understood that in this circumstances the intellect is not only deprived of the ameliorating influence of the exercise of cultured intellect in others, but the feelings already separated from every object to which value was formerly attached are left ungratified, and delicacy hurt by the scenes to which they are inevitably exposed. In proportion as reason and health return, says Dr. Hollander, the evil becomes more afflicting and its effects more injurious.

Dr. Hollander complains that premonitory systems are ignored and treatment for brain disease is so long deferred. Asylums are resorted to frequently when it is too late, treatment beginning where it ought to have been left off. He would not have insane asylums regarded as homes for the insane, as more or less genteel prisons for the mentally sick, but as hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases, and in order to effect this change in public opinion he would reform the whole system, which is wrong and yearly becomes worse and less capable of effecting cures. Many of the evils and difficulties would be overcome, if hospitals were established for the poorer patients suffering from mental and nervous diseases, and sanatoria for the wealthier, where those diseases might be treated in their early stages. Dr. Hollander, in order to bring about the desired change, would have brain hospitals, small but perfectly equipped, with a visiting staff of medical men qualified in this branch of medicine, and from these, patients likely to be incurable would be transferred to asylums. The study of the symptoms which point to an attack, he writes, the early identification of the more curable phases of mental disease, the education of the public in those preventive measures which may have a tendency to minimise the extension of insanity, and above all, the study of the sane person from the medico-psychological point of view, are all of them more in the province of the hospital physician than his asylum colleague, who sees little else but well-marked manifestations of damaged brains and, in only too many instances, has but little chance given him of doing permanent good as the disease has usually progressed too far by the time he has an opportunity of examining into the condition of the patient. As the advanced modes of treatment in vogue in some continental countries have no chance of being introduced into England, Dr. Hollander advocates the establishment of hospitals and sanatoria. These, he argues would reduce the number of lunatics, and exercise great and widespread educational influence. Above all, they would tend to remove the stigma which attaches to insanity and which has no more right to attach to it than to any other form of disease.

The arguments used by Dr. Hollander in condemning the English system might be applied even more forcibly in commenting on that which prevails in India. Under it, scant time is left for the study of individual cases. Thus the lunatic loses his individuality. He is a man merged in a crowd of irresponsible beings, all under a common discipline and under the control of a common keeper and cannot possibly receive that anxious care and attention at the hands of the physician which is necessary from the nature of his case. The larger the institution, the more rigorous the discipline, and in considering the evils of this development it becomes clear that the worst is the lunatic is held to be an inferior being, no matter what his social standing and education, by those who are placed in immediate control with him and is consequently subject to many depressing influences. Diffusion of authority, loss of individuality in all concerned, a necessity for rigorous discipline and objectionable traditional practice having originated in the enormous parent institutions for the care of the insane, they have exercised an influence more or less appreciable on younger establishments, inasmuch as the principal members of the Staff of the latter have been translated directly from the former. The use of locked doors and bolts and bars should only be resorted to in cases of emergency. If the attendant forgets the sense of gaol and gaoler by long practice, the patient does not. The precaution, according to Dr. Hollander, is unnecessary save in rare cases and if a sane man wants to test his feeling in regard to it, let him get some one to lock him in a room—even one he does not care to leave for hours. The effect, Dr. Hollander assures us, is strange. The experimenter becomes at once uneasy and speculative as to when he will be let out. It is the same with the lunatic and the effect is doubtlessly equally injurious through the loss of intercourse with people of his own class.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

THERE is a very great tendency in the United States at present to leave the congested districts not for places in the interior, but for Western Canada. It is a tendency which affects the future of our Empire to an extent little realised in general, although the invasion has already reached large proportions. Scarcely ten years ago American farmers living in Canada were almost unknown. To-day Americans hold huge stretches of country and the traders are making themselves felt in urban local politics. This can be better understood when it is realised that in 1896 under fifty emigrated to Western Canada, while in the last two years one hundred thousand have gone in. Thus to-day almost a third of the population of the West but a few years ago owed allegiance to the United States and with it have gone American ideas, capital, ambition and machinery. This means a speedy decline in the demand for English goods and will, no doubt, be equally felt by the large number of enterprising Canadians who are not slow to copy the latest models of their neighbours. That, unless the greatest precautions be taken, the ultimate result will be exceedingly serious for England in many ways, cannot be doubted. The origin of the movement was due to Mr. Clifford Lifton, a Canadian Barrister, who became Minister of the Interior in 1897. The Conservative Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald had long predicted a great movement of farmers, but nothing had been done to realise it. Mr. Lifton realising the possibilities started a crusade which, helped as it was by the crushing power of the great Trusts, resulted in a steadily increasing immigration. It is impossible to suppose that somewhere in the agitation there was not some one with an ulterior motive. Companies were formed, plots of land ranging in size from anything from ten thousand to a million acres were bought and as quickly turned over at an enormous profit split up into small farms. Despite the efforts made by the Agent-General to the Dominion the emigration thither from England has not been a success, and it has remained for those, of whose country our emigrants are most fond, to show us that we have an infinitely superior opportunity to themselves. A Minnesota man bought a million acres from the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. Within two years he had sold it all and, though for ten years the railway had been idle with rusting rails, to-day travellers are seldom out of sight of new houses on the ten thousand farms of the American invaders. There is free land for immigrants and the Government is calling for more. Somewhere here lies an answer to the cry of the unemployed, those who genuinely want work and are willing to break away from old ties which must have become distasteful and to work for their own benefit. It is the Far West that calls for them and few of them get nearer than the Eastern shore. Meanwhile America is seizing her chance and it is impossible to foretell what the ultimate political results will be.

A SUGGESTED CRICKET MATCH.

THERE are so many first-class county cricketers in India at the present time that it would be useful for the purpose of testing the strength of a native All India team to arrange a match for the Indians, with the chief representatives of the counties out here. This cold weather season would offer favourable opportunities for such a match, and if Calcutta were selected as the venue and the game could be played under the distinguished patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it would be bound to be a success. No difficulty would be experienced in getting together thoroughly representative sides for such an important match, and if the Calcutta C. C. were to take the initiatory steps in the matter it would be carried through. The visits of the Aligarh College team to Calcutta and the Colombo Colts to Bombay would be very opportune, especially the latter, as the services of Kelaart and De Saram would be available. If K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who is still in India, could be got to captain the Indian XI, the success of the match would be assured. The European eleven could be selected from a wide range of players including the following :—J. G. Greig, G. N. Bignell, and E. B. Frederick (Hampshire), W. Troup, and H. F. Bateman, Champain (Gloucestershire), K.O. Goldie, and G. L. Whatford (Sussex), R. H. Bray, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, C. T. Studd, and H. D. Watson (Middlesex), W. M. Turner (Essex), J. L. Daniel (Somerset), Lord Hawke (Yorkshire), L. J. LeFleming and T. Caplin (Kent), G. H. S. Fowke (Leicestershire), L. P. Collins (Oxford), and H.J. Hoare (M. C. C.). With Lord Hawke, as Skipper and the pick of the above players available, the European eleven would be by far the strongest that has ever taken the field in India. So many aspersions have from time to time been cast on the capabilities of an Indian team whenever the idea of sending a representative body of Indian cricketers to England is mooted that such a match as we suggest would be extremely instructive, albeit the bowling of the Europeans would not be up to the standard of a first-class county.

A SCHEME for the formation of a new General Staff has been described by Mr. Arnold-Forster. Merit not status is to be the qualification.

THE Prince of Wales, always noted for his excellence as a shot, has particularly distinguished himself at Jaipur, where sport was the order of the day on Tuesday, and bagged his first tiger yesterday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN speaking at Bristol has said that the Unionist Party had substantially agreed to retaliation and preference, though the latter necessarily meant taxation of food.

ARTICLES may now be sent by V. P. P. from India to Ceylon up to a recoverable value of Rs. 600 per article.

SANCTION has been accorded to the re-armament of the Artillery Volunteers in India with M.L.M. or M.L.E. rifles.

THE Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sails from Karachi for Pasni on the 24th instant to make a tour in Mekran.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Orange, Director General of Education, who has been ill at Simla, is now convalescent.

THE total opium revenue to date is sixty-seven lakhs of rupees ahead of estimates, the receipts from Bengal being twenty-five lakhs better and those from Bombay eighteen lakhs worse than anticipated.

MAJOR L. C. DUNSTERVILLE, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own, Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) is appointed Railway Staff Officer for the royal manœuvres at Rawalpindi.

MR. J. A. GUIDER, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, fell off his horse at Godra on the 17th instant and broke several ribs.

IT is contemplated to widen the northern end of Diamond Harbour Road, and all who know the place will agree that it will be a very desirable and even necessary improvement.

THE Government have forwarded to the Accountant-General a cheque for Rs. 5,000 sent by Mr. D. M. Hamilton, of Calcutta for loans to Rural Co-operative Credit Societies in Madras, especially for Grain Banks.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh of Kashmir accompanied by his Private Secretary, Dayakishan Kaul, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday, and was accommodated with a seat on the Bench of the Criminal Sessions Court. His Highness was shown over the other courts by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Registrar on the Appellate Side.

AN address, dated London, 20th October, was despatched to Lord Curzon, before his departure from the India General Navigation Company, the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, and the Bengal-Assam Steamship Company, acknowledging the consideration and encouragement that the interests they were concerned with had received from the Government of India during his Viceroyalty. The Private Secretary, addressing the companies in reply, wrote : "I am desired by his Excellency the Viceroy to express his sincere thanks for the resolutions they have been good enough to pass in his honour. He has always been disposed to think that the claims of inland navigation in India are deserving of somewhat greater sympathy at the hands of Government than they have invariably hitherto received and one of his last acts during the present summer has been to review the entire matter with a view to initiating a more liberal policy in the future. His Excellency hopes that this action may bear fruit. His Excellency also desires me to express his acknowledgment of the high tribute which three companies who have signed your representation have been kind enough to pay to his administration in general."

Now that the boring of the Simplon tunnel is complete, the question is being debated as to whether the line of rail running through it should be governed by steam or by electric traction. A leading Swiss firm has made a definite proposal for an electric line, and there is this in its favour—that the electric installations at Brieg, that were used during the tunnel operations, would be economically utilised. The question is now being seriously examined.

THE city of Brussels is engaged in a great financial operation, involving the conversion of the whole body of the municipal debt. It is proposed to convert the existing 2 1/2 per cent. debt into a new consolidated debt of 2 per cent. The sum to be converted amounts, in round figures, to £12,000,000, and the operation contemplated will effect for the city a saving of £60,000 per annum. Negotiations are in progress with a number of bankers.

THE "Hawarden Parish Magazine," in publishing a number of details of Lady Hamilton's associations as a girl with Hawarden, suggests that a memorial tablet should be erected. It says :—"Notwithstanding the shadow that darkened her life and that of the great Englishman with whom her name is so closely associated, it does not seem to us good for posterity that these historical incidents, which always add to the interest of every locality, should be allowed to sink into oblivion."

NOT every stone can satisfy the craving for bread, but if the claims put forward by a German chemist can be made good, a piece of coal may come to be looked upon as nutritious in the rough. The claim of this gentleman is that from distilled coal he has been able to extract a by-product resembling esmazoma, or meat essence. He even has hopes of being able, little by little, to put his discovery to practical use. In the absence of particulars, it would, of course, be rash to hazard an opinion. But the news looks almost too good.

HERR KORN, a German Professor, claims to have solved the problem of telegraphing pictures. He has made the question a study of years, and the "Newcastle Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent states that, as the fruit of his prolonged labours, he has succeeded in telegraphing within the space of a few minutes several photographs from Munich to Nuremberg. In a note on the subject, read by the Professor before the electro-Technical Institute of Munich, he expressed confidence that henceforward pictures could be telegraphed, either by land wires or by cable, for a distance of 5,000 miles in 20 minutes.

A NEW process for the preservation of dead flesh food has just been established as the result of practical tests and experiments in France. To Prof. Gruvel, of the Bordeaux Faculty of Sciences, belongs the credit of the new system, which consists of preservation by means of snow. So far the method has only been applied to fish. The Professor is head of the mission for developing the West African Coast fisheries, and the very practical test has been applied of bringing over to France fish preserved in snow. Sole and other species familiar in Europe were used, and after their journey of 21 days to Paris have been cooked in perfect condition. Everything was carried out under official surveillance.

TINDER AND SPARK.

THE MATERIAL AND MENACE OF RUSSIA'S CONFLAGRATION.

THIS is a story of the Tinder and the Spark, but more especially of the Tinder, because I wish English people to understand more clearly than I find they do, not so much the inherent duality of the present conflagration in European Russia, as the nature and character of the immense store of inflammable meterial which generation upon generation has like the coal beds in the earth's dark unwritten ages, been accumulating against the day when the Spark should fall and set the dry mass aflame.

Dry and dead, in truth, might seem the vast accumulation of Russia's misery, the age-long agony of her voiceless millions, welded together, and held down by the compression of irresistible power, yet in spite of, and indeed because of, it acquiring in decay and death that quality of combustion ready, on a day, to glow into fervent heat. But still, so long as the Spark was waiting, the fire could not kindle ; so long as the intelligent and intellectual classes—the embryo of a future Russian middle-class—the industrial and student bodies, were dissociated from the agricultural the union of the dual forces in one homogeneous movement was impossible.

But now at last the time, so long appointed, has come. The Spark, after many ages, has fallen on the dead Tinder, and the fire is alight. Even should it smoulder after its first fierceness, it will never go out until it has purged away tyranny and oppression for ever. But I want you to look at the Tinder with me, writes a Russian in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and I think you will understand many things better than before, and not least how fierce must be the fire which is fed by such materials. Come to the village where I once lived in Central Russia, and there we shall find a specimen of what we seek.

Imagine a grey, monotonous landscape, from which the forests have all disappeared. Far and wide not a tree or shrub is to be seen. Only the white-washed cupolas of the village church rise above the dreary vacancy. Most of the wretched-looking huts which form the village street were built in the days when the forests still stood, and the bondmaster gave the wood free. But it has now become dear, and the repair of the huts more difficult. So when a new hut is built it is made of bad wood and more poorly than ever.

In happy England these hovels might be taken for a row of cattlesheds. They are low, their roofs but sparsely thatched with straw, a stretch of mangy-looking kitchen garden behind, and on the opposite side of the street a never-cleared refuse heap. Though over three thousand of the Tsar's miserable taxpayers are herded together in this human kennel, you will notice an almost entire absence of shops, except one or two for the sale of such things as the peasant cannot make himself—a smith's, a boot shop and the inevitable Crown monopoly shop, where the Government encourages the peasant to drown his cares in drink, and at the same time to contribute to that vast sum which the Treasury thus annually draws from the degredation of its people.

But let us enter one of these huts, if you can endure the stench for a few moments. Everything is black. The walls and roof are covered with thick, sooty granulations. Even the beds are black with it, for, like many another still, the interior has been heated in what is called the black fashion. For the weather is cold, and in the morning, when the fire is lighted an impenetrable smoke fills the hut dispersing gradually through cracks in the woodwork or the open door, while the family sit or lie on the floor as low as possible, that they may not swallow too much smoke. Then when the heating is over the apertures are closed, and the atmosphere becomes almost stifling. Here a whole family of eight souls are herded together—the grandfather, and grandmother and the married son, with his wife and children. Here they eat and sleep, by turns freezing on the straw during the winter nights, and by turns climbing on to the top of the great stove. Here children are born and women spin, and here, too, are calves, lambs, and sometimes pigs and fowls. The stench is hardly bearable.

When there is any food it is plain cabbage, swimming in hot water, with a spoonful of hemp, oil, boil potatoes, and wheat groats. Any milk that can be got is for the infants. But often enough this is not obtainable ; often, too, the potatoes and groats are missing, and then there is only black bread, and when famine comes even bread is wanting.

Amidst the cold and horror of such surroundings a woman bears a child. There is no doctor, no one to help but a woman as ignorant as the patient herself. When it is over the mother is placed on the warm stove and made to drink vodka, and after three or four days she is at work again out of doors. And the child ? If, as is quite likely, there is no milk to be had, it is given a horrible thing called a sucking-bag, filled with black bread, which is rarely renewed. It goes from mouth to mouth and spreads disease. The poor infant is given anything and everything. One moment it is fondled, the next it is ill-treated and cursed. We do not need it, it cannot work. It is good for nothing, wails the poverty-stricken mother. And having no food, she lets it starve and perish in the pestilential atmosphere into which the tiny soul has come for a little time. Is it wonderful that the once rapid increase of the population is now widely at a standstill, that the towns and villages are filled with anæmia, catarrh, and hysteria, that almost all women in the prevailing declension of moral and physical well-being, are suffering from some disease, that it is rare to find a quite healthy family ?

But on the top of such terrible conditions comes the famine. The Government has seized all the corn for the taxes and other manifold liabilities, and there is no food. I could tell you of populations of large villages, in the desolate roadless country lying in the straw-covered huts famished and starving, as many are doing now. Over all is a strange stillness. The cattle have been taken for taxes, the pig and the fowls have vanished. In the huts there are not even mice, because there is no food, no cats because the mice have all gone, no dogs because they have starved and are dead. In some villages the peasants have trained themselves to do without food by falling into a sort of winter sleep. By moving as little as possible the waste of tissue is avoided, and food and fuel are both saved. Is it possible to imagine conditions of human existence calling more loudly and insistently for a saviour or deliverer ? And has not Heaven heard ? After many days the Spark has flashed upon the Tinder, and the fire is alight.

The entire life of the great body of the Russian people is a huge mass of impossible contradictions, of dark impenetrable nonsense. We gaze upon vast distances without passable roads, yet on by smart railway embankments ; dilapidated country palaces side by side with miserable thatched hovels ; a rich soil, which does not return the seed corn ; prehistoric ploughs and agricultural implements which kill the horses ; famished cattle upon great expanses of meadow lands ; a pious and physically strong people who feast and drink to intoxication upon 150 days in the year, churches which do not teach morality ; schools in which reading and writing are not learnt, isolation reigning upon barren tracts of farm lands, a Government leading its starving, rotting millions to foreign conquest ; an all-pervading feeling of hostility, of self-seeking, of terror and over all the long moan of the Russian ploughman, carried by the winds from the north, from the south, from the east, and from the west—"Save himself who can !" Can you not shudder, my English brothers, at a picture of such Cimmerian despair ?

And how did the Spark come to the Tinder at last ? Let us suppose there lived in a small district town a pupil of the clerical seminary who had gone away and tried his hand for a year at a technical school, or even a higher-grade school. At last he took part in disturbances, and was expelled. He came back to the old-fashioned town whose people lived, felt, and thought as in the days of the holy Vladimir, a thousand years ago. He manages to obtain the position of district teacher. At first his relations, friends, acquaintances, and the priests are horrified to find him laughing at familiar spirits. He even jeers at their belief that St. Nicholas sent the much-needed rain the day before and talks instead of the electricity of the clouds and natural laws. They are horrified, also, to discover that he possesses the bones of a human skeleton, which he has wired together and hung in his room, a sinful horror. They break in, seize it, and bury it, not once but several times. He often recovers and cleans it again.

(Concluded on page 6.)

A NEW GENERAL STAFF.

MERIT NOT RANK TO COUNT.

QUADRENNIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War, has addressed a Minute to Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, Chief of the General Staff, laying down the principles to be followed for initiating the formation of a General Staff. This staff will not form a separate Corps, and the officers of it will not for the present be numerous. They will be selected for their qualifications and independently of their rank in the Army. The appointments will be for four years, renewable quadrennially. The first list of the selected officers must be approved by the Army Council. Thereafter all the selections for promotions will be recommended by the Chief of the General Staff, who alone will have absolute power over the whole staff.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BRISTOL.

Preference Means Taxed Food.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Bristol, made a strong speech on the Fiscal question.

He said that the Unionist Party had substantially agreed to retaliation and preference, but preference was impossible without a taxation on food.

He repudiated the idea that his policy has been whittled down, and in conclusion said that the majority should not sacrifice their convictions to a half-hearted Ministry.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Demonstration Commences.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The international fleet is assembling in the Piræus, each Power sending two warships, except Germany who has no ship in the Mediterranean.

THE NORWEGIAN KING,

British Escort to be Sent.

The British battleship Cæsar will attend the entry of King Hako VII into Christiania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FUNDS.

The Queen's Unemployed Fund has reached £65,000 and the International Fund in aid of Jews £170,000.

EXODUS FROM ODESSA.

Ruined Jews Emigrate.

The wholesale exodus from Odessa and Southern Russia continues. The colonization societies at Odessa are besieged by ruined Jews seeking assistance to emigrate.

THE DHARMSALA CANTONMENT.

TO BE RETAINED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The scientific experts reported some time ago that the site of the Dharmsala Cantonment was not permanently endangered by the recent earthquake. It has now been definitely decided to retain the place as a location for native troops.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AT POONA.

NO CASUALTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Nov. 22.

The afternoon goods train approaching Poona from Lanowli ran into and collided with some wagons which were being shunted, derailing seven of them and seriously damaging the permanent way and knocking down the storeshed attached to the Carriage Examiner's Office. The mixed train which runs to Lanowli had to be cancelled. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred.

Later on at the far end of the yard a second accident happened, two goods tenders being derailed and blocking the main line for some time; but there is every prospect of traffic being rapidly restored. Large gangs of breakdown men and coolies are at work repairing the road and replacing carriages etc.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT MADRAS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The annual St. Andrew's Dinner will be held here on the 30th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Sim, Member of the Viceroy's Council, will preside.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIAN TRADE.

DISCUSSION WITH JAPAN

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London, 21st instant, says:—The Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries are reported to be discussing, in addition to Japan's claims to lease the Liaotung Peninsula, over-ship of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the construction of new lines, the opening of all the principal Manchurian towns, and the ultimate granting of concessions to work the mines and forests.

THE VICEROY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT CALCUTTA.

STREETS LINED WITH CHEERING CROWDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Lord Minto arrived here this morning and met with a splendid reception from the Europeans. There was continuous cheering in the streets and at Government House, Lord Kitchener, the Lieutenant-Governor, all the Members of Council and a great gathering of officials and non-officials assembled to welcome his Excellency.

Lady Minto and their Excellencies' three daughters were with Lord Minto. The Guards of Honour were furnished by the British and Native Regiments in garrison, while the Calcutta Light Horse turned out strong and furnished two troops which accompanied the carriage from the Railway Station to Government House. There was also a large Guard of Honour of Volunteers and the Viceroy's Body-Guard was in attendance. Lord Kitchener accompanied Lord Minto in inspecting the escort and Guards of Honour at Government House.

Lord Minto received the Address of Welcome from Members of the Calcutta Municipality at Government House this afternoon. The Address was purely congratulatory and His Excellency replied in a similar strain with a few simple words of appreciation of the welcome extended to himself and Lady Minto, and an expression of the interest he takes in the welfare of Calcutta.

The Address was enclosed in a silver casket and was presented by a deputation of some thirty members of the Municipality.

LORD MINTO'S REPLY TO THE CITY'S ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the reply made by his Excellency Lord Minto to the address presented by the Calcutta Municipality:—

Mr. Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta.—I thank you for the very kind words of your address and I would ask you to convey to the citizens my sincere appreciation of the cordiality of the welcome they have extended to her Excellency Lady Minto and myself, on our arrival at the Capital of the Indian Empire. I thank you, too, Mr. Chairman, for your reference to my past services, and I can assure you that nothing is more gratifying to me on my assumption of office than to hear from you that I have the good wishes of the people of India.

The century which has elapsed since my ancestor administered the Government of this country has witnessed, as you say, not only great territorial additions to the Empire, but a vast increase in material wealth and in intellectual resources, whilst you may well be proud of the development of the beautiful city of Calcutta, a development in which you will always have my cordial sympathy.

I thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your kind expressions towards me and I share with the Corporation of Calcutta their earnest hope for the welfare of the people of India.

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD MINTO.

The menu at the farewell dinner given to Lord Minto in London bore the following appropriate lines:—

To greet their Guest, so doubly blest
With proud Proconsular position,
To Prince's Hall come great and small.
Peer, poet, politician;
United in a deep desire
To honour one whom all admire.

The Duke is there to take the Chair,
Fond friends about the board are sitting;
The wine is good, and choice the food,
The toast-list brief but fitting;
Yet o'er the banquet, truth to tell,
There broods a shadow of Farewell.

Their tears excuse, who grieve to lose
The friend they cherish *con amore*;
Though truly glad that he has had
This chance of further glory;
Upholding, as he richly merits,
The great traditions he inherits.

He seeks, again, and not in vain,
The British Empire's good opinion;
But just returned with kudos earned
Within the Great Dominion;
Where slow to judge and swift to act,
He ruled with dignity and tact.

And She who shares the joys, the cares,
The triumphs of his lofty mission;
Whose pride is his, whose glory 'tis
To further his ambition;
Though far from home she may depart,
Stays shrined in many an English heart.

Whoever sings the "Sport of Kings;"
Whoever rode (or backed) a winner
Foregathered here from far and near,
To "Mr Rolly's" dinner;
With joyful shout your tumblers drain,
And make the welkin ring again!

. . .

Yes, cheer with *vim*! Let beakers brim!
Acquaintance, comrade, friend, relation!
Let wine galore in bumpers pour
A generous libation!

. . .

"Your Excellencies!" (We address you!)
"Farewell! Bon voyage! and God Bless you!"

THE BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Bengali press continues to publish particulars of various small disturbances alleged to have taken place in connection with the Swadeshi movement, but the European newspapers in Calcutta have no information of anything of the kind, and matters appear to have entirely quieted down.

In the Alipore Police Court a case is being tried in which four Bengali schoolboys charge the Chowanipur police with assault, and the latter bring counter charges of obstructing them in the execution of their duty, but the affair seems to be of very little consequence.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NO APPOINTMENT MADE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

No appointment has yet been made to succeed General Scott in charge of the Ordnance Department. Colonel Dunsterville is only officiating as a temporary arrangement.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AT JAIPUR.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOOT.

FIRST TIGER BAGGED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, Nov. 22.

To-day has been spent by the Royal party in a holiday spirit. Early this morning the members of the entourage went out pigsticking and had excellent sport, one party securing three boar and a second party also being successful.

Others of the suite visited the Maharaja's stables where in an arena combats between animals took place, the exhibitions including cockfighting and contests between pairs of chinkara, cheetah sambhur, rams, buffaloes and wild boar. The various species of antelope had their horns cut down and all the animals except the rams were controlled by check ropes held by shikaris, the sport being somewhat tame. Exhibition by performing cockatoos and other birds concluded the show at which their Royal Highnesses were not present.

About 12-30 news of a tiger having been received, the Prince drove out for his first tiger shoot. His Royal Highness is a remarkably good marksman, being ranked among the first half dozen shots in England, and his skill yesterday afternoon when he secured forty duck and four wild boar in half an hour was the subject of general admiration.

LATER.

There had been some doubt of the beat being successful owing to the fear that the firing of so many salutes within the past few days having alarmed the game. The tiger had, however, been found about ten miles from Jaipur. The shoot was from Machans, the spot being reached on elephants after driving a certain distance. After about two hours' wait, the tiger was seen moving through the scrub jungle. The tiger came on galloping, and the Prince firing at a distance of about hundred and twenty yards hit him in the side. A second shot struck the tiger in the left shoulder practically killing him, and the Prince put him out of pain with a third shot in the throat. The tiger was a fine male, measuring nearly nine feet from tip to tail. The Prince returned to the Residency shortly before 7 o'clock.

During the day the Princess visited the Museum and School of Arts and other places of interest.

To-night the city is illuminated, an extremely pretty effect being obtained by octagonal lanterns of coloured paper, hung in the trees, the lamps being an interesting variant of the Chinese and Japanese designs.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

At the banquet to-night at the Maharaja's Palace His Highness proposed the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. His speech was read by a member of the State Council. It referred to the visit of the King thirty years ago, when His Majesty was received by the predecessor of the present Maharaja. Proceeding, the address referred to the visit of His Highness to London for the Coronation. That remembering the kindness and courtesy which the Prince of Wales had shown him on that occasion when far away from his native land, he most heartily and with the warmest feelings of which he was capable, welcomed their Royal Highnesses to Jaipur. Owing to the prevalent distress their reception was not on such a scale as His Highness could have wished. But he was confident that His Royal Highness would understand the circumstances and believe that his loyalty and ardent affection for the Throne were not to be measured by any outward display.

When the King was here thirty years ago he laid the foundation stone of the Albert Hall which was built in memory of that visit. His Highness was extremely desirous that in a like manner there should be some permanent memorial of his Royal Highness, and he ventured to propose with the sanction of his Royal Highness that he should give three lakhs of rupees to the Indian People's Famine Trust (Applause); the Maharani at the same time giving one lakh in memory of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess (Applause.) The presence of the Prince and Princess among them would knit them more closely to the Throne, if that were possible. His Highness concluded by inviting the company to drink to the health of the Prince and Princess.

The toast was cordially honoured.

HOW LAHORE WILL HONOUR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE Special Correspondent, of the "Civil and Military Gazette" describing the preparations for the Royal Visit to Lahore, says:—We have already published an official "communique" giving a general outline of the arrangements made for the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lahore, which will extend from the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th November, until the night of Friday, 1st December. It is here proposed to give a general idea of the scheme of the decorations and illuminations along the routes to be followed by their Royal Highnesses in fulfilling their various engagements during the four days' visit.

In the hot weather, a Committee was appointed to prepare scheme of decorations and illuminations and to prepare estimates of the cost, and at a public meeting held in the Lawrence Hall, on the 14th October, a large and representative General Committee was appointed to confer with, and sanction the work of, the Executive Committee. These Committees have done a large amount of work, and the execution of the schemes is now well in hand. It must be understood, however, that the information now given is liable to alteration in detail and any changes that will be made will be duly notified from time to time. It has been calculated that the cost of the decorations and illuminations, apart from those on Government buildings, private houses, business premises, etc., will be about Rs. 35,000, and to this sum the Municipality contributes Rs. 10,000, leaving rather more than Rs. 25,000 to be raised by subscription.

SCHEME OF DECORATIONS.

All roads traversed by their Royal Highnesses during their stay will be decorated, and the roads along which they pass for evening entertainments will be profusely illuminated. The general scheme of road decoration may be judged from that of the road taken by their Royal Highnesses on the day of their arrival. This involves a drive over 5 1/2 miles, via Landa Bazar, and the Circular Road to the Fort Parade Ground, thence past the Government College, through the Anarkali Gardens, and up the Mall, to Government House. Along either side of the whole route, Venetian masts, 25 feet high will be erected at distances of 50 feet apart, four poles 12 feet high being erected between each pair of Venetian masts. These poles will be covered with bunting and greenery, and will be connected with each other and with the Venetian masts by strings of small flags and banners. The Venetian masts will be ornamented with shields in various devices and with suitable inscriptions. A large number of Japanese lanterns and paper chains of native design will add to the decorative effect. It is intended also to hang among the trees en route a number of large flags, and to erect triumphal arches at various points.

This scheme of decorations will also be carried out on the other day-light routes to be followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit. The visit to the Lady Aitchison Hospital will be via Abbott, Nisbet, and Hospital Roads, a distance of about two miles, and that to the Aitchison College will, of course, be along the Mall, and the only other route to be traversed by their Royal Highnesses during the day time will be that via Race Course Road and Jail Road to the Ichra plain, on the occasion of the parade of the Imperial Service Troops on Friday, 1st December.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

There will be in all eight triumphal arches along the route between the Railway Station and the Mall. One will be erected outside the Delhi Gate, at the end of the Landa Bazaar, a second near the Yakki Gate, and a third on the Circular Road, near the Cotton Factory. A fourth will be at the entrance to the Chiefs' Camp and a fifth at the exit. There will be one near Mela Ram's Factory, another near the Anarkali Gardens by the entrance to Government College, while the last will be at the beginning of the Mall opposite Commercial Buildings. The arches will be of three kinds. Those at the beginning of the Mall and at the entrance to the Chiefs' camp will be architectural in design, substantially built of wood and will probably be coloured in imitation of stone or marble. Those on the Landa Bazaar near the Cotton Factory and at Mela Ram's factory will also be somewhat architectural in design, but built up of bamboos and covered with foliage. The other three will be decorative designs composed of coats of arms, mottoes, &c. The whole of the arches will, of course, be ornamented with bunting, Prince of Wales's Feathers, &c.

TO VIEW THE PROCESSIONS.

On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the Royal procession will leave at once for the Chiefs' camp, where a stand will be prepared for the accommodation of about 300 ladies opposite the Raja of Kapurthala's camp. The Chiefs of the following States will be in camp, commencing from the point at which their Royal Highnesses will approach: Suket, Chamba, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bhowalpur and Patiala. Durbars to the number of 130 will be drawn up on the part of the Fort Parade Ground between the Patiala and Kapurthala camps, and their Royal Highnesses' cortege will proceed at a walking pace between the Chiefs on one side and the durbars on the other. At the Anarkali Gardens, where the Police Band will play a selection of music prior to the arrival of the Royal party, will be the presentation of the Municipal address.

FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

There are over 9,000 school children in Lahore to whom the visit of their Royal Highnesses will be a red-letter-day for the rest of their lives, and it was at first proposed to erect stands for them along the route to be taken by the Royal procession on November 28th. It was, however, found impossible to do this, but locations will be reserved for their accommodation along the route, and the Committee has made a liberal provision for the supply of sweetmeats as a treat to the children.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Though it may be anticipated that many private residents and commercial houses will display their loyalty by illuminating their premises during the Royal Visit, the Committee and the public are mainly concerned with the illumination of the route from Government House to Shalimar Gardens, via Empress Road, the railway level crossing in Victoria Road and the Shalimar Road, and that of the gardens themselves, this forming one of the chief features of the entertainment to be offered to their Royal Highnesses. The general scheme of the road illumination is as follows: It is intended to erect bullas 16 to 18 feet high. These bullas will be put at the rate of 40 to the mile on either side of the road, making 320 in all. From the top of each bulla, will be suspended a self-contained acetelyne lamp, cross-pieces will be nailed at right angles to the bullas, and on these Vauxhall lamps of various colours will be suspended. There will be 3,000 of these lamps, and some 4,000 Handy-Andy lanterns of varying colours will be suspended from trees and from some 400 smaller bullas to be erected at intervals along the road. It is hoped that the Railway Company will undertake the illumination of the railway offices, railway theatre and railway buildings generally.

AT SHALIMAR.

The general arrangements for the illumination of the famous Shalimar gardens have been committed to the care and oversight of M. Amin-ud-din of Baghbanpura, who undertook a similar task when Lord Elgin visited the gardens eleven years ago. The scheme of illumination will very properly be Oriental in character, and some 50,000 "chiraga" and 500 Padella lights will be employed in lighting up the gardens. These will be employed on the front and side wall ramparts. The banks of the canal and its two branches running through the centre of the gardens will be picked out in patterns through the entire length, as well as the sides of the large tank. In the building at the far end of the canal it is proposed to exibit a transparency of the Union Jack and the Prince of Wales's feathers. The entrance porch will be a blaze of light alike on both sides and in the interior. There are, as is well-known five baradaries on the four sides of the large tank. Naturally the Royal party will occupy the principal building, and the exterior of this will be illuminated with coloured lights and will bear a design "Welcome." The two baradaries in front and those on either side will be picked out in colour lights—two in green and two in red. Floating on the tank will be the crest and motto of his Royal Highness—the Prince of Wales's plumes and the motto "Ich Dien"—carried out in a decorative scheme of coloured lights. There will be a small display of selected native fire works, including a figure resembling the Ravana which usually are let off at the Dasehra. The trees in the gardens and skirting the canal will be lit with China lanterns. The Committee have undoubtedly done right in deciding that a characteristically eastern scene shall be treated in Oriental style, and the scene at Shalimar should be beautiful and picturesque in the extreme.

The band of the 12th Royal Lancers will play at Shalimar, but the entertainment will be a brief one, and it is not proposed to provide refreshments for the public. Only 1,000 persons will be admitted to the gardens, and it has been decided that tickets shall be issued to 600 Indians and 400 Europeans, preference being given in the case of Indian resident of Lahore to the largest subscribers.

THE FIREWORKS.

It was originally proposed to have a firework display at Shalimar, but on mature consideration it was decided that the occasion was scarcely suitable for such a large display as was at first contemplated. Arrangements have now been made for the fireworks to be let off at the Volunteer Parade ground at dusk on December 1st, i.e., after the garden party at Government House.

LAWRENCE AND MONTGOMERY HALLS.

The road from Government House to the station will be illuminated a second time on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' departure on the night of Friday, 1st December, and, of course, the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls will be illuminated on both the occasions, when visits are paid in the evening by the Royal party—the reception of native gentlemen on the 28th November, and the ball given in honour of the Royal visitors by the British residents of the Province on the 30th November. The Halls have been more or less in the hands of the builders and decorators ever since the earthquake in April last, but the work is now practically completed. The re-decoration of the Montgomery Hall has been carried out under the direction of Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, and it is extremely successful, giving the hall much brighter and more handsome appearance than it had before. The decoration has been executed in oil-paint, in blue, white, and buff. The design is in keeping with the style of the building, which is mainly classic, the Greek honeysuckle, festoons, &c., being the chief elements. The arched ceiling, which is panelled, has been covered with a symmetrical pattern of scrolls, rosettes and Greek honeysuckle in blue and buff. The spandrils of the arches have been decorated with a floral wreath and ribbons in the same colours, and the windows and doors picked out and outlined in a delicate blue. The staircase has been treated in the same way, parts of it having been boxed in wood to cover up the ugly iron construction, and stencilled with foliated festoons in blue on a buff ground. The large pilasters have also been picked out in blue. A new dancing floor has been laid in the Lawrence Hall, and on the occasion of the ball both halls will be used for dancing, separate string bands providing the music.

EXODUS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

The Chief of Ramdurg and the Chief of Mudhol, with a retinue of followers, left Bombay on Tuesday, for their respective States.

SAILANA NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAILANA, Nov. 20.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Raja Sahib, returned from Indore Camp, on the morning of the 18th instant. His Highness received the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Exhalted Order of the Indian Empire from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the reception held by His Royal Highness on the night of the 16th instant, at 10 p.m. Pandit Rajkishanji Sahib, the Dewan, is expected to return from Jodhpur in a couple of days. He has gone there to attend the marriage ceremonies of his nephew and his daughter. The weather is pretty cold, but fine. The skies are clear, and there is no indication of the winter after rain. Sickness in the town is rather on the increase. Principal diseases are fevers rheumatism, and ophthalmia. The work of vaccination has been started in the town and will be extended to the district villages in a few days.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

VISIT TO BASSEIN.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, proceeded from the Grant Road Station by the 2 o'clock train yesterday afternoon to Bhayander with a view to see the magnificent ruins in the old Portuguese fort at Bassein.

His Excellency returned to Bombay at 9 o'clock last night.

COLLISION AT THE DOCK.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundit, Captain W.J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta. While she was entering the Victoria Dock, she collided with the dock wall, thereby sustained a considerable damage. Her stem and bow are broken to the extent of about three feet, above the water line, and driven in two feet down to the fore foot. The accident occurred at about 6-30 a.m. forty feet north of Dockmaster's steps. The dock wall also has been damaged. It seems the vessel struck the wall with considerable force. The damage sustained by the vessel cannot be ascertained as the vessel is fully laden with a general cargo, which is being discharged. The official inquiry regarding the accident will be held to-day. As soon as the cargo is discharged the vessel will enter the dry dock to make good the damage. The Pundit is now lying in A. Shed Prince's Dock.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mooltan which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow and brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Mrs F J
Alston Miss and Master
Allan Mr J F
Askger Mr A
Brooks Mr and Mrs J C
Burdon Mr E
Brewster Mr J F
Bates Sir P
Buckell Mr and Miss
Burton Mr A
Bomford Mrs and Master
Bomford Rev T
Bicknell Mr P W
Braithwaite Mr D W
Biddulph Miss M
Boyd Mr and Mrs and child
Crawley Lt Col G B and Mrs
Candy Mr L E
Carnall Mr A
Congdon Mr T E
Cochrane Miss R
Cole 2 Misses
Day Rev A E
Dixon Mrs C H
Daniels Mr M E
Eccles Mr P
Edwards Mrs
Fitz Gibbion Mrs and Miss
Fox Capt and Mrs H W
Garbett Mr C E
Gordon Mr S
Greenfield Mr W P A
Gill Mr V L
Green Mr and Mrs H
Haig Mr H G
Hobart Mr R C
Hall Rev J W
Hoghton Miss
Houldcroft Mrs and infant
Harding Mrs
Howard Miss
Hunter Mrs and Miss
Harriman Mr and Mrs L
Hogg Miss
Hunter Mr F V
Henbrow Mr R R G
Hughes Mr J H
Jones Mr J

Knapp Mrs H H G and 2 infts
Kirk Mr R T F
Lindsay Messrs
Lord Mr A
Lambie Miss A
Lonich Miss E
Leghton Miss
Lucey Rev F E
Long Mr and Mrs H W
Lawrie Mr G D
Milne Mr G P
Marsh Mr P W
Morris Mrs
Middleton Mr and Mrs J
Marrable Dr N T
Maxwell Miss M H
Marsh Miss G
Olivier Mrs H D
Orr Mrs
Power Miss
Pomeroy Miss C L
Potts Capt and Mrs W
Powell Mr C E
Painter Mr and Mrs H L
Phillips Miss L
Robertson Mr L V M
Rogers Canar P
Rose Mr A
Roe Miss K
Strickland Mr C F
Stewart Mrs D
Stood Mr and Mrs
Scovell Mrs C T R and infant
Steven Mr R H M
Sale Miss
Sassoon Mr and Mrs and two Misses
Trevaskis Mr H K
Thoms Miss C
Urquhart Mrs and Miss
Vandorpin Mr L G
Worsley Mr E
Waterson Mr S
Webber Lt H A W
Wilson Miss
Walker Mrs M E M
Wollusten-Croft Mr G
Webber Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Moggridge Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arenfield Mr and Mrs
Addis Mrs J D
Aunnford Mr G
Ashton Mrs and 2 children
Arabon Mr T D
Ashton Miss
Austin Mr and Mrs H
Ascroft Mr J M
Austin Mr and Mrs
Austin Mrs H
Austin Miss
Acoch Mr W E
Bennett Mr T J
Black Mr and Mrs E H
Blunt Mrs
Blunt Miss
Baumbach Mr R
Bayley Mr P
Brown Mr and Mrs A P
Barker Mr D A
Bovet Capt W
Bond Mrs and Miss
Bruton Misses
Boldam Mrs W T
Boyle Mr R G
Briggs Mrs H
Biren Mrs
Brett Mrs and Miss
Brown Mr J W
Beer Mr O
Bullock Mr W
Clay Mr J M
Corbett Mr G L
Chand Mr S
Cox Mr L S
Cutting Boy and Mrs
Cold-steam Mr J
Clark Mr J T
Clark Miss
Christison Mr G W
Clarke Mrs and child
Curtis Mr and Mrs E B
Coddington Mrs de and child
Clark Miss A
Chand Mr S
Dixon Mrs C H
Davies Mr W
De Gan y Mr G
Elmore Mr and Mrs J S
Eccles Mr an Mrs J
Ezra Mr and Mrs
Edwards Mr E
Fitzgibbon Mr P J
Francis Mr E B
Fergusson Mr J P
Faroon Miss G
Foord Capt and Mrs E K
Fox Mr H B
Franstadt Mr A
Glass Mr D J
Green Mr and Mrs
Griffin Mr P G
Hennie Col E
Gillidon Mr and Mrs C
Gilbert Mr and Mrs R
Garlan Mr J F
Hart Mr E G
Hutchinson Mr C
Huynemann Mr K E
Hewitt Hon E
Hampton Mr G C
Houldcroft Mr and Mrs
Hancock Col R
Hill Mr and Mrs C P and two Misses
Holden Mr H E
Ireland Mr R H
Jones Mr D
Jameson Miss
Jones Mrs G

Brittan Mr S S
Blent Mr A
Boubamm Mr S J
Gill Mr H

JohnstonMr H

FROM ADEN—Khan H R H Agar

FOR KARACHI.

Ayes Mrs
Brunton Mrs J F
Colzer Mr C A
Coor Miss E B
Cuthbertson Mr W
Gale Miss
Hoff Mr H L

FOR COLOMBO—Foster Major and Mrs E H

FOR HONGKONG

Coward Miss A R
Gore Miss
Grant Miss
Harmandahl Mr J H

Drakeford Mr
Smith Mr L

Leys Mr W C
Leys Miss

Kenyon Mr E A
Katz Mr H
Kritz Mr V
Keale Mr J E
King Mr
Lockhart Capt E and Mrs
Lowndes Mr and Mrs G
Lindsay Miss J B
Muir Mr G D
Murray Mrs and Miss
Moggridge Lt-Col J A
Macnaughtin D
Massey Mr E D
Mayle Miss C A
Marshall Mr P
Moir Mr R B
Mayne Lady E M
Mayne Mrs
Mackenzie Mr and Mrs A
Mayne Miss G
McPherson Mr and Mrs Z
Medlicott Mrs
Murray Mr C
Murray Lady A
Menzies Mr R T
Maund Mr H E
Morton Mrs
Macrae Mr R S
Norris Mr
Nairn Mr and Mrs G
Ockelcot Misses 2
Oldham Mr and Mrs W C
Palmers Miss A
Pisani Maj and Mrs L J and child
Purdie Mr D A
Provost Mr and Mrs J A
Powala Mr K S and Mrs
Powala Mr and Mrs R
Paxton Mr J S
Panet Capt and Mrs B E
Palmer Mr E Q
Palmer Mr Z C
Pfeiffer Mr A J
Picton Mr Z B
Quin Mr and Mrs H D
Russell Mr E W S
Richards Maj E W
Reddie Mr and Mrs F A
Roach Capt
Rowlandson Lt R W
Smith Lt J C M V
Smyth Capt G J
Schneider Mdlle
Selby Mr T G
Sowden Mr
Sandy Lt C R G
Turner Mr
Tennant Miss
Thomas Mr
Thelwaig Mr E A
Turner Mr E G
Thomson Mr W A J
Tamplin Miss
Vickers Maj and Mrs
Vanderjee Maj H T
Vaughan Mrs M L
Wolcombe Mrs
Whiffin Maj and Mrs H E
Wimberley Maj and Mrs C M
Watkins Mr N S
Wright Mr W R T
Whittle Mr and Mrs A T
Walker Mr W R
Wilson Mr and Mrs D
Walmsley Mr J
Warton Mr C P
William Mr H A C
Wooler Miss G L

FROM BRINDISI.

Hollah Mr J
Jaschi Mr
Ray Major R M E
Thurman Mr A

FROM PORT SAID.

Johnston Mrs and Miss

FOR SHANGHAI.

Smith Miss

FOR AUSTRALIA

Young Mr and Mrs T

NOTES FROM PARIS.

King Carlos and M Loubet.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.

MORE PUGILISTIC POLITICS.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

FRANCE which has been pleased to send M. Loubet on a state visit to Portugal, is now receiving the return visit of King Carlos to Paris. M. Loubet was adroitly polite to the Portuguese on his recent visit, and he charmed the natives as thoroughly as he did the Londoners not long ago. In the course of the banquet at the Ajuda Palace, King Carlos, in proposing the health of President Loubet, expressed his thanks and those of the Queen for the opportunity which had been afforded them of entertaining the chief of the French Republic. His Majesty alluded to the kindness which had always been shown to the Queen in France, and he rejoiced at the good relations existing between the two countries. President Loubet, in reply, said:—"It was with real pleasure that I accepted the invitation of your Majesty. Being aware of the feelings which your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen entertain towards France, I was certain of finding a cordial reception awaiting me in Lisbon, and indeed I am deeply touched by thereception which your Majesty, her Majesty the Queen, and the Portuguese people have accorded me. This magnificent demonstration will find a strong echo in France, which has always been animated by feelings of deep and sincere sympathy towards Portugal—feelings which cannot but grow. I trust that this visit, following upon that which you were good enough to make to Paris, will contribute towards drawing closer, if that is possible, the bonds of cordial friendship uniting our two countries. It is with all my heart that I raise my glass in honour of his Majesty the King, of her Majesty the Queen, of her Majesty Queen Maria Pia, and of all the other members of the Royal Family. I drink to the happiness, the greatness, and the prosperity of the noble Portuguese nation, the friend of France and of the French Republic."

The Paris Press is such a part of Paris, is so close a reflection of its life and ways of thought, that no excuse is needed for speaking of a change in its constitution. For years, Henri Rochefort's organ, the vitriolic "Intransigeant," has been a morning paper; it is now to appear at the "green hour"—that magic moment when the Boulevards flame into evening life. Rochefort, as intransigeant as ever, is to continue his association, and an article from his pen will be the daily feature, but another and younger captain will pace the quarter-deck. This is M. Bailby, connected for the last ten years with the "Presse," the grown-up sister of the "Patrie." They were and continue to be produced in the same building. The "Patrie" has always been a turbulent infant, the "Presse" has maturer manners. Though tarred with an anglophobic brush, it has graces which in measure compensate. It has sheltered the younger posts and lent a not inconsiderable ear to the literary impressionists. M. Bailby, then, leaves the "Presse" for the Intransigeant, and M. Massard reigns in his stead. This gentleman has been identified with the Patrie, to-day he combines with that the directorship of the Presse. It is an arrangement that cannot leave the Englishman in Paris cold. M. Massard has been turned from the wickedness of Anglophobic ways by his visit to London, and he acknowledges that the inhabitants of John Bull's little island are much better people than he thought them to be. He is not going to write any more against England. Let us hope that the new mood will last. If it shows signs of wearing off, some patriotically-disposed Briton should invite the editor to his London house, so that his impressions may be refreshened.

In the world of the newspaper there are other matters which engage attention. The "Matin" in organizing a monster banquet in honour the President's farewell, the "Journal" has pledged itself to give an object d'art to M. Loubet on the same occasion. Recently the "Matin" started a band of musicians, the "Journal" immediately followed suit. Wherever the genius of the "Matin" guides it, there the "Journal" is sure to follow. This amusing rivalry is one of the topics of the gossips. Mr. Justice Darling's ironical reference, at a London banquet, the other day, to the newspapers which have or will serve out milk and novels to their clients has its application on this side of the Channel. The enterprising organ I have just mentioned is not content with marching the army and mobilising the fleet to look after its auto-boats, but is now fighting the Dramatic Authors' Society by helping an independent manager to produce a play. We may expect it, surely, to organize a "coup d'etat." Then the Parisian would say to his country friend, as an important-looking personage passed in a state carriage: "Ah, do you not know? That is M. Quisquechose, editor of the 'Matin' and President of the Republic!"

The Parliamentary season has really opened; there can be no doubt about it. The "Patrie" has an article in italics threatening the Government with the pain of its displeasure if it does not bring Paul Deroulede back with all the honours of war; that is to say, with an Amnesty in proper form; and M. Pugliesi-Conti, Nationalist deputy, has been shot at. Are these not proofs enough that the Parliamentarians are with us? The Pugliesi-Conti incident, indeed, smacks of a Western American town rather than of civilised Paris. The deputy has had a little difference with one Celestin Bosc, who would have been deputy, if he could in the place of Pugliesi-Conti. As he could not, he tried the argument of lead. He emptied two chambers of his revolver at his successful rival, and the "target" promptly replied with one from his own. There is a certain piquancy in the fact, is there not, that "La Ville Lumiere" arms its deputies not only with the mandate of the electors, but with the more solid equipment of a "six-shooter." But it was thoughtful of M. Bosc to carry out his little scene in front of a funeral furnisher's window. The wreaths were all ready for the interment. Happily there was none which seems to prove that a jaundiced political eye is not good for a marksman. But are not he names, Pugliesi-Conti and Celestin Bosc, of high degree? They seem to breathe the atmosphere of Sicilian romance! M. Bosc, be it remarked, bears an extraordinary resemblance to Jerome Bonaparte.

In the Chamber, whither the news of this extra-Parliamentary duel was swiftly carried, there was the habitual animation of the opening day. President Doumer was on the bridge of his three-decked tribune commanding order with bell and ivory-cutter. M. Rouvier, calm and fresh from the companionship of Kings and a round of Spanish hospitality, invited the House to settle the order of the day. On the floor of the Chamber sat a figure much remarked. It was M. Delcasse. For seven years he has occupied a corner of the Ministerial bench on his rare appearances in Parliament; to-day, he had become a simple Deputy, and sat with others of his kind. Looks wandered from Premier to displaced Minister as if to read the secret of recent revelations; but M. Delcasse seemed unconscious of the stir he made. In the corridors a personal friend of the ex-occupant of the Quai d'Orsay, said: "M. Delcasse will certainly make a statement and defend his policy; but he will make it in the right place—from the tribune of the Chamber. I cannot tell you when, but he will himself choose the right moment. Be assured that it will be conceived in no personal vein. M. Delcasse has no intention to thus honour those who have attacked him. He has never concealed his policy; it stands plainly revealed in his speeches at the Chamber and the Senate in November and December last on the Anglo-French Agreement. And are we not at this moment seeing the realisation of this policy?"

There was a more complete suspension of business on the "Jour des morts" than on any other occasion in the calendar. The "Jour des morts" is a day when Paris seems to belie its character for frivolity and an indifference, if not hostility, towards the precepts of

the Church. From early morning till late in the afternoon, the bells of every ecclesiastical turret toll solemnly, the cemeteries are black with people, bearing wreath to deck the graves. Pere-Lachaise is a remarkable sight in the afternoon. Thousands visits this city of the dead, more populous, indeed, than many a city of the living. In its avenues lie some of the greatest names in French history; statesmen, soldiers and sailors, poets and musicians. To read the names engraved upon the monuments is like a challenge to futurity to produce as great Each monument has its garland on this sad-day, The immorial lovers, Heloise and Abelard are not for gotten. Someone drops a bunch of flowers upon their tomb. It is there every year just as if a patriotor, perhaps, a friend of lovers, were watching over national forgetfulness. Some graves maintain not merely the mortal dust, but the living spirit of the man. Here, for instance, is De Musset's tomb. The overhanging willow is fit ornament for a poet's resting-place, and in its drooping form seems to mourn perpetually the passing of this gifted soul. In Montmartre lies Emile Zola. He has his pilgrims to-day. Strange destiny that should give him a political rather than a literary fame! Those who bow silently before his tomb to-day recognise the intrepid author of "J'accuse" rather than the architect and laborious builder of Rougon-Macquart The cult of the dead lives and will outlive the separation, because is so present the Latin spirit. That one day of mourning for the dead is as a penance for past gaieties and thoughtlessness and, at the same time, stirs the memories that live in every heart. It is with a lavish hand that Paris lays contributions upon the altar of the departed. Costly wreaths and crosses have passed in rapid succession along the streets, for every street leads to a cemetery this "Jour des Morts."

A black-and-white drawing at the Paris winter Salon, by an unknown artist, has attracted the attention of more than one connoisseur and collector. It exhibits a landscape, and its pre-eminent charm, it appears, is the beauty and variety of its blacks. One of its admirers lately called upon the exhibitor, and bought the drawing at the modest price asked for it. Then, he asked to see some more. The exhibitor had no more. Really? An artist of one drawing? The exhibitor explained that he was not an artist. Polite demurrer on the part of the visitor. Eventually, it turned out that the exhibitor was the chemical analyst of the Paris Gas Company, and that he had put his landscape together out of tests. There are black-and-white artists, who would be all the better for a turn with a gas company.

TINDER AND SPARK.

(Concluded from page 4.)

They find out that he believes in neither God nor devil, that he does not cross himself before the eikons, and will not kiss the priest's hand. And—"horribile dictu"!—that he has even given holy water to his dog to drink!

The young man dresses in linen just like his fellows, and sleeps in a bed of straw but he is for ever reading Buchner's Elements and Force," or he rayes about Stuart Mill. No one understands evan the direction in which his spirit is leading him, but all at last begin to admire and honour him, in spite of a certain brutal conceit and open contempt for parents, morals, and orthodoxy.

First, we will say the district doctor takes his part, a tradesman, and perhaps even a deacon, come to wonder and revere the independence of his standpoint. In the childish, impressionable Russian—nature, capable of the most violent extremes—apathy and enthusiasm—the leaven works, and, slowly but surely, a propaganda begins, first against superstition ignorance, and saints, and by-and-by against Church and State, and all the machinery of repression. The Tinder has caught.

This is the intelligence which, like a spirit from another world has appeared, no one knows whence in the dark, benighted village, and the quietly ignorant district township. The old people look upon it as the work of Antichrist, the young accept it eagerly as a divine inspiration.

Into he howling wilderness of Russian darkness, as it was in the days of Rurik, across a deep gulf from Europe, Sparks of highly-developed intellectual activity have been carried by the winds of destiny. Misunderstood, they have yet been seized upon by thirsty souls, Fantastically glorified, they have lit flames here and there which now are threatening to unite in one general conflagration.

Fed, as though with oil fuel, by Utopian theories and extravagant expectations, by all the mad philosophies of freedom and of the rights of man ever indulged in by impractical dreamers it threatens to inspire to terrible anachronisms the unprepared masses whom deliberate policy has never trained to any just and workable views of constitutional liberty.

The Tinder is alight indeed, but the walls of the furnace are lacking and who shall now control the heat there of!

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and slightly irrigular show a fall over a lage area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere,

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temparature in the shade was 98° at Deesa and the lowest 48° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 18°

Rain.—Negapatam had about half an inch, Colombo about quarter of an inch, Madras light showers.

Weather.—A few scattered showers are likely in Ceylon and Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 23,

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-day, Thursday at 8-45 p m

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day at 8-45 p m

MEETING

1. There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association of the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 25th instant at 6-45 p m.

Business—To pass accounts and arrange programme for current season.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 27th instant at 6-30 p m.

By Order
A STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 23.

1. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day, Thursday the 23rd instant.

2. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday next the 24th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p m

3. The 1 8th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

MESSRS. MARCUS AND CO., have brought out a very handsome and seasonable Catalogue in the form of a "Souvenir of the Royal Visit." It is designed and carried out in most excellent style. The cover is in ivory glazed card board with richly embossed gold scroll and title. On every alternate page in the book are very fine portraits of the members of the Royal Family, photographs of some of the Royal Residences, different views of the "Renown", the Viceroy and our Indian Governors with other interesting pictures. As a Catalogue the volume contains illustrations of artistic and distinctive novelties and specialties, of jewels, watches, clocks, gold and silver ware of exquisite design, as well as the more solid Motor Car. Messrs. Marcks and Co., presented copies of the Catalogue to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales who were graciously pleased to accept them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee presided, and the other members present were Mr. James, Mc Donald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr Jaffer Rahimtula, Mr. J. Baptista Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

RETURN THANKS BY A MEMBER.

Sir Sassoon J. David tendered acknowledgments for the kind expression of sentiments by the chairman at the last meeting of the Committee regarding him, on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

INTRODUCTION.

The Municipal Commissioner, in an introductory note to the Budget Estimates for 1905-07, said:—A reference to the Administration Report for the year 1904-1905 will show that at 31st March 1905 the "Surplus Cash Balance" of the Municipality, including the one lakh required by law, stood at Rs. 24,01,823. To this has to be added the savings of Rs. 47,500 in Expenditure and the increase of Rs. 3,00,000 in Income as brought out in the "Revised Estimate for 1905 1906," embodied in the summaries of Income and Expenditure for the Budget under consideration, thus raising the "Surplus" to Rs. 27,49,323.

Against this large balance has to be put the following liabilities:—(1) Original deficit as per Budget for 1905-06 Rs. 5 50,020, (2) Additional grants sanctioned up to date Rs. 4,42 133. (3) Further extra grants to be sanctioned for—(a) Repairs to Tulsi Tunnel Rs. 23,000,, (b) Law charges Rs. 15,000, (c) Rent due to Government for ground at Paltan Road plus law charges in connection therewith Rs. 1,40,000, (d) Minor extra grants, Rs. 23,570—Rs. 2,00,570, total Rs. 11,99,323. Including the Rs. 1,00,000 required by law, the year 1905-07 thus opens with an available working revenue balance of Rs. 15,50,000 (i.e., Rs. 27,49,323—Rs. 11,99,323).

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1905-1906.

From the introductory remarks it will be seen that the Revised Estimates provide for a reduction in Expenditure of Rs. 47,500 and an increase in Revenue of Rs. 3,00,000. The variation in Expenditure is not large enough to call for any special remarks. The principal items responsible for the Increase in Income, it will be seen, are:—(a) General Tax Rs 25,000, (b) Wheel Tax and Tolls Rs. 20,000, (c) Town duties Rs. 50,000, (d) Receipts from Government for Tobacco Duty Rs. 20,000, (e) Halalkhore Tax Rs. 29,000, (f) Water Tax Rs. 83,000, (g) Tramway Rent Rs. 11,000, (h) Interest and profit on investments of Surplus Loan and other balance Rs. 35,000, Total Rs. 2,83,000.

The construction of new buildings, and the rise in the rateable value of properties are answerable to a certain extent for the increase in the Property Taxes, while the unusual prosperity of the City has doubtless had its influence on the revenues derived from "Wheel Tax and Tolls," "Receipts for Tobacco Duty" and, in so far as the Mills and trade are concerned, on the increases now budgetted for under Halalkhore Tax" and "Water Tax." The increase under "Town Duties" is based on the latest available data, the original Budget Estimates having been prepared with what now seems to me an excess of caution. The enhanced rent obtainable from the Tramway Company is due to the dates on which rent is recovered being changed, consequent on the transfer of the Tramway to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company. The returns from our investments are also higher, owing to our increased revenues and to a larger available balance in our loan funds, consequent on works, specially those relating to the Water Works Department, being held in abeyance.

INCOME FOR 1906-07.

The Budget Estimate for 1905-06 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 85,60,000 which on revision I have placed at Rs. 88 60 000. The Income for 1906-07 I have placed at Rs. 91,13,000. providing for a further increase of Rs 2,53,000. The general conditions prevailing in the City, the manner in which revised assessments based as I think they are, on methods as equitable to the City as to landlords and tenants I are being accepted, seem to me to justify the anticipated increase. With this increase and with the comparatively large working balance in hand at the beginning of the year, it seems to me that the requirements of the City call for no variation in the rates of taxation and that the excess of expenditure over Income should be met from our available balances.

I have based the increase in the returns from the Public on the rateable values which prevail at the present time, but have also allowed for an increase in such values by the light of the experience gained in the last two years. An increase is anticipated in the amount fixed in the recent award prepared by Mr. C F. Stevens of Government properties assessable to the General Tax. The amount recoverable from the Port Trust is based on the latest quinquennial award.

Wheel Tax and Tolls.—The figure adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1905-1906 has been adhered to.

Town Duties.—Owing to additional population, increased prosperity and, as I understand increased consumption of sugar which is now landed at reduced rates, I have placed the Income from Town Duties at Rs. 12,50,000.

Receipts from Government for Tobacco Duty.—I have retained the increased figure of Rs. 2,00,000 adopted for the Revised Estimate.

Halalkhore Tax.—The increases of Rs. 44,000 over the Revised Estimate for 1905-1906 is based on the actual demand at present existing with an increased demand for the ensuing year, following the rise in the rateable value of properties.

Water Tax.—The estimate of Rs. 17,42,000 is arrived at as follows:—

		Budget Estimate 1905-06 Rs	Revised Estimate 1905-06 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1906-07 Rs.
1.	Water Tax by valuation	7,81,000	8,16,000	8,53,500
2.	Water by meter (excluding water supplied for Municipal purposes)	8,41,000	8,86,000	8,33,000
3.	Water for Municipal purposes	21,000	20,000	19,500
4.	Meter hire and Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	32,000	36,000	33,000
		Rs. 16,75,000	17,58,000	17,24,000

The large increase in the tax derived on the 4 per cent. valuation system follows the rise in the rateable value of properties. The decrease on the revised estimate for water by meter measurements is due to the reduction in the rates for trade and for domestic and flushing purposes.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1906-07.

The Budget estimates have been prepared for a total of Rs. 93,38,000, excluding the investment of the premia amounting to Rs. 35,000 expected on the loan to be raised during 1906-07. This shows an advance of Rs. 5,27,380 on the Budget estimates for the preceding year, of which the principal features are an increase of over Rs. 1,25,000 each in the Health Department and Municipal Debt and an enhanced provision of Rs. 2,00,000 for payment to the City Improvement Trust of the yearly contribution due by the Municipality. In most of the Departments increased staff is necessary to deal both with the increased work and to respond to the greater efficiency necessary in an expanding city. The case of each department has been most carefully weighed and I consider that the demands are moderate and necessitated by the exigencies of the public service.

The principal variations are briefly explained below:—

General Office Establishment.—Of the increase of Rs. 15,469 Rs. 10,000 are provided for the expenses of the triennial general elections to be held in January 1907 and Rs 5,000 for law charges, the existing provision for which is found from past experience to be insufficient owing to the increased of number of cases in which the services of the Municipal Solicitors have to be engaged.

The increases under Accounts and Expenditure Audit, Property and Wheel Tax Licensing, and Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishments and Fire Brigade are due principally to provision made for increased staff, the reasons for which will be found in the respective schedules and the detailed statements.

The decrease under Maintenance of Public Gardens is explained by a reduction in the provision for improvements in the zoological portion of the Victoria Gardens.

Public Works (Engineer's) Department shows increases under certain heads and decreases in others, the net result being a decrease of Rs.25,428. Under General Supervision and Miscellaneous Duties provision has been made for an increment of Rs. 200 per mensem to the Executive Engineer and for increased staff,

Miscellaneous Drainge and Maintenance of Sluices.—The existing provision for hire of carts, repairs to roads, &c., being found to be largely in excess of the actual requirements it has been found possible to make a reduction of Rs.34,849 after providing for an increase in the salary of the temporary Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, and for additional labour staff required for cleaning storm-water drains. Under Water Works Maintenance Ordinary Branch, provision has been made for increased temporary staff and extra materials to bring the water service into a more efficient state and also for repairs to the Kashell Embankment.

The abolition of the post of Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, Special Branch, and reductions made in other items show a decrease of Rs. 18,525 under that Branch.

Public Health Department.—There is a net increase of over Rs. 1 lakh and a quarter due principally to the following causes:—(1) Additional labour staff provided for the scavengering of the new roads and footpaths in No 1 Division and for extended halalkhore service. (2) Provision made for extra staff for working the three new Gully Flushing Engines. (3) Provision made for the feed of a larger number of bullocks. (4) Additional accommodation required for the extra halalkhores to be employed and increased rent to be paid to Government for their land at Paltan Road. (5) Conversion of old pattern latrines and urinals into new pattern ones.

(6) Credit of Rs. 35 000 provided formerly under surface drain cleaning for hire of carts to the Drainage Department having now been discontinued, as the Health Department propose to mulilise all the carts for their own purposes and cannot therefore spare any for the Drainage Department. (7) Increase in the amount of Vaccination Contribution payable to Government, for employing additonal staff for the preparation of glycerinated lymph for vaccination, and for retaning a part of the former Central Vaccine Depot at Kalbadevi. (8) Provision made for a larger number of New Work (Sanitary). General Stores.—Provision has been made for additional staff to cope with the increased work, for the purchase of certain tools and plant and for fitting up a sample room for the guidance of the Stores staff and contractors.

Municipal Debt.—The increase of Rs. 1,26,480 is due to the Sinking Fund Instalments of the different Municipal Loans having been rearranged on a 3 1-2 per cent basis as approved of by the Corporation in their Resolution No, 4046, dated 9th February 1905, and to additional interest provided for the full amount of the 2nd 2¾ 3-4 lakhs Loan.

Police Expenses.—The estimate received from Government amounts to Rs. 5,79,000 but a provisions of Rs 500,000 only has been made as usual.

Contribution to the City Improvement Trust.—An increase of Rs 2,00,000 has been provided, as under the Trust Act which is now being amended, the Trust will claim payment of a larger contribution than at present.

Plague Expenses.—Owing to Government having discontinued their contribution towards construction of Health Camps and Discretional Relief, an increase of Rs. 14,539 has been provided,

Advances.—A schedule of advances to be made during the year 1906-07 has been added for the first time as detailed statement No. 14, instead of making a separate application to the Standing Committee and the Corporation as has hitherto been done.

Closing Balance.—The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 10,25 000 or Rs. 9,25,000 above the minimum required by law:—Opening balance Rs. 15,50,000, Income Rs. 91,48,000, total Rs. 1,06,98,000. Expenditure Rs. 93,73,000, Closing balance Rs. 10,25 000,

It was resolved that the discussion of the Budget Estimates be postponed till a subsequent meeting. After disposing of some other business, the Committee adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.

THE thirtieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Company's registered office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Lukhmidas Walljee presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th September last was placed before the meeting for its cosideration:—"Your directors this time meet with their 30th annual report for the year ending 30th September 1904, and in submitting the balance sheet and profit and loss account statement they regret to report that the working of your Company has resulted in a loss of Rs. 21,269-12-11 after deducting Rs. 1,140-5-3 balance of last year's profit. Your directors beg further to report that joint working of both presses and gins having terminated at Murtizapore and Akola, our presses and gins there began working in keen competition with others. Consequent to the joint working falling off at Murtizapore, Karanja had to reduce the pressing rate considerably, though working in combination. The directors considered it for the interest of the shareholders to open another station at Basim in Oomravati zilla, and the work of erecting a press and other plant there is nearly ready. The Directors are glad to report that the press at Basim has begun working in combination this year. In view of the joint working at Akola, both of press and gins, and as Jalgaon of the press and partial joint working at Murtizapore both of press and gins your directors expect better results this year. A new press being erected at Barsee joint working there has ceased this year. If shareholders wish it, the directors shall have no objection to declare a dividend up to Rs. 75 per share out of the Fund set apart for equalization of dividends."

Some discussion ensued on the report, and it was adopted with the alteration that the sum of Rs. 7,507 debited into the profit and loss account as commission of the Agents, be credited to the Company's account, as the question regarding the commission was not settled. A dividend at the rate of Rs 75 per share was declared, as recommended by the directors in the report. Messrs. A. Shamjee and B. and L. Walljee were elected directors of the Company while Messrs, Dwarkadas Odhavjee and Choonilal Dayabhoy were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings before the meeting.

THE SASS ON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at 4 p. m., in the Company's registered office in Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding to pass the following alterations and additions in the memorandum and the Articles of Association:—"That the Memorandum of Association be altered by adding the following sub-clauses after sub-clause C. of para III of the Memorandum.

D. To purchase the reversion of certain Leasehold premises,

E To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any land, buildings, or real estate, and to sell, let on lease or otherwise dispose of and to erect and build such factories, and engine houses, and other buildings, and water-tanks as may be necessary.

That in article 99 sub-clause 2 the following words be added after the word 'purposes' in the 13th line of the said sub-clause. To purchase the reversion of the above Leasehold premises subject to the confirmation of the shareholers at a general meeting assembled; To purchase, take on Lease or otherwise acquire any lands, buildings, or real estate and to sell let on lease, or otherwise dispose of and to erect and build thereon such factories and engine house and other buildings, and water-tanks as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company.

That in article 103 after the word Brokers in the 6th line the folling words be added "salesmen for the sale of the yarn, and other goods manufactured by the Company." That article 127 be omitted, and that in its place the following article be substituted, "127. Before recommending any dividend the Directors shall set aside out of the profits of the Company, such sums as they think proper, (a) fund for providing for depreciation of Buildings, (b) fund for providing for depreciation of Machinery, (c) Reserve Fund, and shall invest such sums in Government Securities, or funds, or in such other Securities as they may think fit."

After some information having been obtained from the Chairman, the above proposals were passed, with the exception of the last one which too was passed by a show of hands with the required majority (17 against 4); the minority objected to this without demanding a poll, although they were asked to do so.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business before the meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	1	1	82
Total plague deaths to date	304,704	214,293	
Same date last year	14	10	91

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE "LINSEED COMPOUND"

TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC. OF 35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effectual smelling powder. For 15 days. Rs. 4-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

LEPROSY—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES in both sexes and all ages are radically cured; unhappy sufferers will find my specific just what they require. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Pills and oil for 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty in passing urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are treated and cured without surgery. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruptions. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated and unhappy sufferers restored to health. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN Fever, REMITTENT Fever, MALARIAL Fever, INTERMITENT Fever and AGUE can be positively cured long before its duration radically by the use of only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

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in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superfatted—it in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

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has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, piles, scalds, and similar mishaps.

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Rallma Flour Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate bloom of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Rallma. ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

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HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

		Rs.	a.
ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY, about 12 lb. each	...per lb.	1	6
,, ,, ,, ,, on cut	... ,, ,,	1	8
ROQUEFORT, about 5 lb. each	... ,, ,,	2	0
,, on cut	... ,, ,,	2	4
GORGOUZOLA about 14 to 20 lb. each	... ,, ,,	1	4
,, on cut	... ,, ,,	1	6
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GREUYERE	... ,, ,,	1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH	... ,, ,,	0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE	... ,, ,,	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each)	... ,, ,,	0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	...per lb.	1	2
,, ,, ,, ,, Bellies, 12-16 lb. ,, (,, ,,)	... ,, ,,	1	0
☞ Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra. ☜			
HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	... ,, ,,	1	2
,, ,, Cooked and Dressed Ready for table	... ,, ,,	2	0
,, ,, ,, and Cut in Slices	... ,, ,,	2	8

BARNES & Co.'s Jams, Pickles and all Oilmenstores Fortnightly.

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is a blessing only valued rightly by those who are deprived of it. Their nervovs system runs down, and in a short time they suffer as Mr. Price did, who states his case and how he got cured as follow:—

DR. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing one of your belts for nearly two months, and I am pleased to be able to state that it has done me a world of good. I suffered from Palpitation of the heart, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Pains in the back, and had no Appetite. These symptoms have now all disappeared, I have gained about 5 lbs. in weight, and feel ready for any amount of work. Trusting you will be as successful with others as you have been with me.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) H. A. PRICE,
Care of Mrs. Middlewick, Prince Alfred's Str.,
Queenstown, C. C.

Thousands of men thank Dr. Sanden to-day for being MEN again! Surely, it must be worth your while to investigate a system of treatment like this, which cures where all else fails. All consultations are free, so call or write at once for my valuable books on Electric treatment, which will be mailed to you free of charge.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

AN AMNESTY UKASE.

SIGNED BY THE TSAR.

London, November 4th.—The Tsar has signed an amnesty ukase, the terms of which have not yet been made public.

The Russian warships at Reval have started for Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

OPEN WAR AT MOSCOW.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

A state of open war exists at Moscow between the revolutionaries and a black gang of ruffians organised, it is said, by the monarchists, in the interests of the autocracy.

Six hundred members of this gang lay in wait for the procession as it was returning from M. Bumann's funeral. They killed 12 and wounded 20. The authorities profess to be unable to control these "loyalists."

A similar gang, armed and paid by the police, exercises a complete licence.

SUSPENSION OF STRIKE CONTRADICTED.

The statement that the strike had been suspended for a month has not been confirmed.

It is expected that the Strike Committee will make an explanation on Monday, when the details of the amnesty will be known.

THE FREEDOM OF FINLAND.

REMARKABLE CONCESSIONS.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE TSAR.

London, November 2nd.—Certain Finnish Senators, before resigning to make way for others possessing the people's confidence, appealed to the Tsar to repeal the present Dictatorship, to summon the Diet, and to redress the military service and other grievances.

A general political strike has commenced in Finland. No newspapers are being published, and the telegraphic and telephone services are stopped.

[illegible] most orderly. Prince Obolenski, the Governor of [illegible] and Director [illegible] not interfere with peaceable p[illegible].

The Social Democrats demand the immediate summoning of a Constituent Assembly based on universal suffrage.

FINLAND DICTATORSHIP ABOLISHED.

London, November 5th.—The Tsar has signed a rescript manifesto in regard to Finland. It abolishes the Dictatorship.

It rescinds all the illegal enactments in force during the late General Bobrikoff's "regime."

It convokes the Finnish Diet and makes the Secretary of State responsible to the Diet, instead of responsible to the Tsar.

A SWEEPING AMNESTY.

The Tsar's [illegible] most sweeping character.

It extends [illegible] to offences of crimes against the Emperor [illegible] to Imperial Family, to the participators in strikes, and to the founders of revolutionary secret societies.

Other convicts of ten years' standing are to be transformed into colonists in Siberia. Others have had their sentences reduced by one-half, and all prisoners condemned to death have had their sentences commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

A RUSSIAN MAGNA CHARTA.

The following is the text of the recent manifesto:—

The happiness of the Sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people and the sorrow of the people is the sorrow of the Sovereign.

Since these agitations may cause great national disorganisation and menace the integrity and unity of our Empire, a supreme duty is imposed on us by our Sovereign [illegible] ourself, and with all our reason, and all our power, to hasten a cessation of troubles so dangerous to the State.

Having directed the authorities to prevent open disorder and excesses, and to protect our peaceable subjects, we have recognised that, in order to assure the success of our general measures of pacification, it is indispensable that we should co-ordinate and unify the powers of the central Government.

We, therefore, direct the Government to grant to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of the person, freedom of conscience, of speech, of union, and association.

"Secondly, without deferring the elections of the Duma, we direct the Government to call to a participation in the Duma, as far as is possible in view of the shortness of the time before it assembled, all those classes now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of electoral rights in general to the newly-established legislative order.

"Thirdly, we direct the Government to establish as an immutable rule that no law can come into force without the Duma's approval, thus making it possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities.

"We appeal to all the faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty to the fatherland, and to aid in ending our unprecedented troubles, applying all their forces of co-operation in restoring calm and peace on our natal soil."

EVERY JEWISH SHOP WRECKED.

KISHINEFF'S GOVERNOR REMOVED.

London, Nov. 4.—Every Jewish shop was wrecked in Kishineff. Christians were uninjured if they displayed an ikon and the [illegible] a cross on the doorway. Baron Zuenzberg, a wealthy Jew, was wounded and his house [illegible] part, which millions [illegible]

M. Kleigel, the Governor of Kishineff, has been removed.

AN ORGY OF CARNAGE.

During thanksgiving services at Kishineff in connection with the Czar's manifesto, the hooligans pillaged and burnt the greater part of the Jewish quarter. The authorities and troops were inactive, and the resistance of the shopkeepers led to an orgy of carnage. Telegrams described the massacre as horrible. All the hospitals pharmacies and hotels are full of the wounded and mutilated.

MOB LAW AT ODESSA.

HOSPITALS FULL OF WOUNDED.

Mob law reigns in Odessa, and the justices and troops either perpetrate massacres of the Jews or assist in the [illegible] Jewish shops have been wrecked, and [illegible] 600 wounded in the hospitals. 500 casualties occurred on Saturday.

ENGLISH FACTORY ATTACKED.

During a riot at Jughesovem, 100 armed Jews attacked an English factory, and endeavoured to force the workmen to strike. Several were killed in the ensuing conflict.

CONFLICT AT MOSCOW.

STUDENTS V. REACTIONARIES.

During an encounter at Moscow, between the students and the loyal reactionaries, revolvers were freely used, and many rioters were shot.

ST. PETERSBURG VICTIMS.

MONSTER FUNERAL PROPOSED.

The workmen's delegates at St. Petersburg are organising a monster procession to-day, to attend the funeral of the victims of the recent disorders. General Trepoff has issued a warning that [illegible] political demonstrations are to be held in St. Petersburg. He demands the abandonment of the plan to hold the funeral procession, and suggests the possibility of a second bloody Sunday, such as that which occurred in January last, if the project is carried out.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A KIND WORD FOR LORD CURZON.

The "Rast Goftar" has an appreciative notice of Lord Curzon's career, which remarks:—What with the arrival and departure of various illustrious visitors, the Bombay season, which would have been otherwise flat as it usually is at this part of the year, was turned into one continuous round of gaiety and rejoicing. To two of her most renowned visitors she has bidden "au revoir." H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Lord Curzon, with whom and their beloved sponsors Bombay has parted not without a pang of sincere regret and sorrow. While the city shall ever cherish the reminiscences of the many kindly and graceful acts which characterized the sojourn of her royal guests, she would always retain in her heart a warm place for the departed Viceroy, who has served the country with sincere regard for her welfare.

It is really a great man whom we have god-speed yesterday, a great Viceroy whose like we have not seen for the past several decades. A gifted politician, an efficient administrator, a masterful orator, he combined in him the virtues of a straightforward, magnanimous, kind-hearted, conscientious and assiduous worker, an earnest devotee at the shrine of 'Duty the Deity.' If with the latter motto as the guiding angel, even talent of a much inferior order can assert itself and make a figure in the world, little wonder that, with his inexhaustible energy and untiring industry, a man with such colossal genius and high ideals as Lord Curzon, should shine forth before the world and be esteemed and respected as a great man.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The public Museum in Bombay is, according to the "Rast Goftar," the first fruit of the Prince of Wales's visit. Our contemporary observes:—The cities and seats of importance which will be graced by a visit from T. R. H. The Prince and Princess of Wales, during their sojourn in the country, might be congratulated on the immense good that will be conferred upon them to their lasting benefit. Those who eye none but the seamy side of things remonstrate that lacs of rupees should be squandered away without bringing in a corresponding value in the shape of some material benefit to the country. They demand some concrete manifestations of the good done as responsive to their senses as the gold and silver spent, of which the sight they can see, the touch they can feel, and which they can listen to as they ring with their familiar chink. For, as to the talk of a coalition of the hearts of the two nations, "duo in uno, Britannia and Ind,"—the identification of their interests, the enlargement of sympathies and so forth, which may manifest themselves as the outcome of a powerful and visible demonstration of our loyalty, they regard it all with scant faith, may be with no faith whatever. The habitual croaker might however find some relief in the monument which is to be erected in the near future on the Crescent in the city to commemorate the auspicious event of the Royal tour, a tangible memorial of the Royal visit, to the lasting benefit of the city. The urgent want of an institution of a like character and its absence in the metropolis of India, was often made the subject of active criticism. The absence of a suitable museum was most marked and commented upon by strangers, especially by visitors from the Western countries, and we are indebted to the Royal visit for being the immediate occasion for a supply of this long-felt need. Our hearty acknowledgments are due to H. E. Lord Lamington, but for who e sympathetic co-operation and support, the movement would not have seen the light even for many more years to come. He was the first to inaugurate a scheme and give it a tangible shape. The [illegible] hearted gift of one of the most valuable sites in the city together with a preliminary grant of a magnificent sum of 3 lakhs of rupees, and a liberal support for its upkeep, have put us in possession of what would develope in a few years as one of the most priceless acquirements of the city.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—As a memento of Their Royal Highnesses' visit, this city will have a Museum located on a splendid site. That is a tangible gain for which the city cannot be too grateful to those who originally suggested this form of memorial and also to those whose splendid donations have made it possible to inaugurate the project under happy auspices. The night on which their Royal Highnesses left this city will for long be joyfully remembered by the population at large. Thousands had come to Bombay from all parts of the Presidency and no one who witnessed the superb illuminations is likely to forget their brilliant magnificence. The streets presented an unexampled scene. The vast but orderly crowds were full of good feeling and enthusiasm, and we are not surprised that their Royal Highnesses' experience of this city during their short stay has impressed them so favourably. The letter addressed by the Prince to Lord Lamington speaks for itself. "The affectionate demeanour of the vast crowds," says His Royal Highness, "has made us feel that we are at home amongst our own people." If Bombay and her inhabitants have won an affectionate place in the hearts of their Royal Highnesses, it is equally true that they in their turn have won the good will and affection of the people at large.

THE PRINCESS AND HER INDIAN SISTERS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" regarding H. R. H. the Princess of Wales:—The Princess performed a most queenly function in the Town Hall where the Indian women had assembled in their hundreds, each in her own unique and distinctive apparel, resplendent indeed of the gorgeous East—barbaric pearl and gold "ad libitum" included—to pay their respectful homage to the first Princess of Wales who had set her foot on Indian soil and enthusiastically greet her as the fair daughter of the royal house of Victoria the Good and their late Empress Mother. All the artistic resources available in the city, costing well nigh a lakh, if not more, were brought to bear on the occasion in order to accord the Princess a magnificent reception befitting her rank. Thanks to the untiring energy, glowing enthusiasm, and womanly grace and taste of Lady Jehanghir, most actively supported by the organising talent of Miss Shirinbai Maneckji Curseji at the Town Hall, dull and dreary as it ordinarily is, was converted into a resplendent royal apartment of which a Semiramis or a Cleopatra even might be proud. Not even in the palmiest days of either queen could such a gorgeous show have been possible. Without exaggeration, it might be truly said that by the magic art of that fair magician, Lady Jehanghir, the Town Hall was converted into a fairy-like mansion fit for the most loving and beautiful goddess to live awhile.

HIGH COURT.—November 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes.

223-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Moraji Mohunji Sorabji and J.

75-04—Sorabji and J—Moraji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.

655-05—Raghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinde vs. Mahalibai widow—Chitnis and M

Short Cause.

In Re Notification for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Pleader Bhikaji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sodha—Cragie Land O

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

51-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Jagjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alandin Jiakor and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Parbhoopchand Gulabchand vs Rai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.

433-05—Jehangir and S Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-3789-05—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For an Experts Decree.

5-05—Payne and Co—The Holland Bombay's Trading Company Limited vs Pudumsey Damoder a firm.

748-05—Wadia G and Co—Bomonji Eduji Cassinath vs H S Wadia, Cragie L and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

482-04—Payne and Co—Khatizabai widow vs Oomer Abdul Latif Abbasan vs—Kanga and P and Captain and V

447-05—M R Vakil—Aidooi Rahiman bin Esa vs Putby—Tyabji Dsad L

44-05—Maganlal J and G—Bachubai vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansukhlal J and H

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs O A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

729-03—Maganlal J and G—Rambhau Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

464-[illegible] and P Dastur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

710-05—Bicknell M and R—Bhimraj Lachminarayan and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusservanji Talati and another Edgelow G and M.

29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Vabaldas and another Kanga and P.

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Osman Chatani vs Hormusji Manockji Mody,

SENTRY-GO ON THE NORTH FRONT.

The sun is setting, and all along the road leading from the Casemates into Linea moves a motley, jostling throng: Spanish workmen from the docks and quarries, loose-clad, spare of frame, with drooping, worn sombreros, carrying cans, and, often, well-filled coloured handkerchiefs (for food is plentiful at the barracks), some moving in quick, eager steps, some in a shuffling trot, the poorest with the eternal cigarette; bare-legged, bare footed, shirted chicos; dusky Moor egg-merchants, each in picturesque cloak and fez; keen-visaged, blue-gabardined, slippered Jews; here and there a haughty Spanish military officer, or perchance a naval one; lean, patriarchal Spanish men, or stout, hooded women, with long sticks driving on overloaded donkeys; curtained gharries, containing Spanish beauties—all wending in one direction. At the Lodge, where the road meets the Neutral Ground, there are the white-helmeted Rock police, and the military picquet from the North Front Guard, whilst fifty yards down the road lounge the Spanish Guarda Civile in blue and white uniform and brown equipment, and further still, the blue-coated, red-trousered Spanish military patrols; a pleasant hum and rumble, with spasmodic melodious laughter and the tinkle of bells mingling with the gruffer tones of altercation at the Lodge—in an atmosphere of ruddy gold and a landscape scarred with gigantic peaked shadows.

Then the stream dwindles dwindles; the shadows have conquered; the British picquet is lining the road, just two hurrying old men still to pass. . . . Boom The sunset gun. The Fortress of Gibraltar is inaccessible, locked up for the night the North Front Guard is locked out. . . .

Now it is night in truth.

The sentry leans on his rifle and gazes ahead; he feels (if imaginative and young) the exhilaration of novelty of responsibility, of subtle companionship with Nature at night. The stars seem eloquent in their luminous stillness; ahead is the row of regular lights of the Spanish lines, behind them the lesser ones of Linea, far to the left rear beyond the green and red lamps of the light-ships and the yellow lights of fishing and other craft, dotted here and there at anchor in the Bay—is the less straggling scintillation which is Algeciras. A soft wind blowing from the Mediterranean sets the grasses rustling over the buffer territory, and brings with it the long, rhythmic moan of the waveless breaking on the sandy north-eastern beach; its lighter accompaniment to this low pedal-note there are the bull-frog's convulsive croaks, the incessant treble chirping of field-crickets, the biz-z-z of mosquitoes; occasionally, too, loud yapping of the lesser-trained smugglers' dogs, perhaps a smuggler's premonitory voice, the British sentry's crisp challenge to a visiting patrol, the Spanish sentry's longdrawn, melodious cry to his neighbouring comrade, and, at rarer intervals, a Spanish rifle-shot.

All this the sentry noticed with a keen interest at first, a proud satisfaction at being no spectator; but a participant. His early promenading was [illegible]—so many times as that bush and back should be [illegible]-hour then, perhaps, a fifteen minutes' rest, and so on, perhaps thrice. But he is out in his calculations, the journeys are repeated again and again, and still no sign of the relief—two hours is a longer period than he had thought possible. The stars grow cold, the mild clamour of his Nature companions grows oppressive, his feet are weary and he feels inclined to yawn; he has despairing thoughts of soft cosy beds [illegible] revolties are no ogre to contend—the contrast as he fails to reality makes him shudder, his frequent glances at the guard-house door are profoundly disappointing—here is no sudden flood of light therefrom, with forms emerging. Perhaps just six more tramps to that bush and back will do it if. . . . He hails at the sound of footsteps, a dark blur at the end of the path is becoming momentarily more obtrusive: the relief at last!

"Halt who goes there?" he cries, gladly, his rifle at the "charge."

"Visiting patrol!" is the reply.

The corporal, as he passes along to the next post, tells him to keep a sharp look-out for Grand rounds. He does so, stationary rather sad. . . .

Then almost before he is aware of it there is the quick clatter of a horse's hoofs on the gravel down the road.

Halt! Who goes there? he again yells ferociously.

A moment's pause as the horse is sharply drawn in, then a gruff Grand rounds.

Guard turn out! In a despairing shriek from the sentry, starting some adjacent smugglers' dogs violently barking. At last the guard door opens, and through it gush the whole guard with noisy clattering of arms and subdued commands from non-commissioned officers. A word from the officer and two men under a corporal double off to demand of Grand rounds—still halted some yards away—the countersign. Receiving it, they double back and inform the officer.

"Advance, Grand rounds; all's well." "Grand rounds" gallops up, the officer reports, the guard is inspected and dismissed.

Then the sentry's heart jumps as he hears the sergeant shout: "Fall in here, the third relief!

Within a moment the sentry is seated, smoking with the supreme satisfaction born of two long hours abstinence, before the blazing guardroom fire, momentarily forgetful that he has still two hours to spend alone with the night, a period the monotony of which will be unbroken by visits of patrols or "Grand rounds."—By "One who has done it" in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR F. TREVES'S PROPOSALS FOR EFFICIENCY.

An outspoken address by Sir Frederick Treves on the Army Medical Service was the feature of the meeting of the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society. After referring to the outcry which followed upon the South African war, Sir Frederick said:—The Service, as far as it went was now second to none in the world. It attracted the best men in the medical profession, and was nearly at full strength. Before the new system came into force there were only 250 candidates at seven examinations. Afterwards there were 438 at the same number of examinations. The members were furnished with an up-to-date equipment. Their whole organisation had been most carefully elaborated, and as soon as the necessary extensive alteration in the military hospitals were carried out the treatment of the sick soldier in times of peace would leave nothing to be desired. (Cheers.) There had been much criticism of Mr. Brodrick on various grounds, but it was only fair to say that the Army Medical Corps owed him a deep debt of gratitude. (Hear, hear.) There were however, less cheery cocklers stions. How would the Army Medical Corps stand in time of war? By a somewhat curious arrangement the answer to that question had nothing to do with the corps. It rested with the Army Council. He was sorry to criticise that body, which had much work on hand, and Mr. Arnold-Forster had helped the corps by all the means in his power. He felt bound to say, however, that the Army Council had yet to make arrangements which would enable the Medical Service to cope with a great war. There were anomalies in the War Office, and one of them was that the Army Medical Service was under the control of the Adjutant-General, who was not a medical man. In other words, the chief doctor in the Army was not a doctor. (Laughter.) Another curious fact was that the Director-General of the Medical Service had no direct access to the Army Council or the Secretary for War. His only access was through his chief, the Adjutant-General. There was a third curiosity—namely, that the money voted for the Army Medical Service was not administered by that department, but by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. The Army Medical Department required a very much freer hand than at present—a fact that might be very well illustrated by reference to the part played by preventable disease in war. During the South African campaign how many men were admitted to the military hospitals suffering from disease as distinct from wounds? Four hundred and fifty thousand. How many were received in consequence of wounds? Only 22,000. Here was a quotation from Lieut.-Col. Firth's report: 'Nearly half of the total losses by death during the war were due to enteric fever and dysentery.' These were preventable diseases, and if the Army Medical Service had a freer hand it could prevent them—(hear, hear)—but the doctors' power in this direction was practically nil under the present system." Referring to the need for an Army Medical Reserve, Sir Frederick observed: "No country in the world could bear the expense of an Army Medical Service constantly on a war footing. Therefore there must be a reserve. Again, however, the Army Medical Corps had no power in that direction. The question was one for the decision of the Army Council, before whom [illegible] schemes had lain for a considerable time. The position at present was this. To equip one army corps and one cavalry brigade for service abroad 333 medical officers would be needed, leaving only 78 for the rest of the Army. It was ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) Supposing that civil surgeons to the extent of 45 per cent. of the total attached to the troops were employed and that two army corps and two cavalry brigades were properly supplied with medical officers, only 43 medical officers would be left for a third army corps. It was clear from these figures that an Army Medical Reserve was essential, but it did not exist. There was some discussion after the paper, in which Sir William Broadbent took part.

DISEASE AS A CURATIVE AGENCY.

THE CHESTERTON OF MEDICINE.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES'S STRIKING LECTURE.

The great paradox of disease was handled in the most striking manner by Sir Frederick Treves at Edinburgh, when before the Philosophical Institution he lectured on "Medicine a la mode." His view of the ills that flesh is heir to was almost Chestertonian in its outlook. Opening his address Sir Frederick said: The prevailing idea of disease was of something that was woful and malignant, evil in origin, evil in intent, evil in effect. The popular view was that disease was a calamity, that its end was destruction, and that it was purposeless except in the one direction of doing harm. His contention, however, was that there was nothing preternatural in disease, that its phenomena or symptoms were marked by purpose, and that that purpose was beneficent. The processes of disease aimed not at the destruction of life but at the saving of it, and the manifestations were the outcome of a natural effort towards cure. Disease as popularly realised, was not one of the ills that flesh was heir to, but one of the good gifts, for its origin was benevolent and protective. If it were not for disease in the popular sense the human race would soon be extinct.

THE ARMAGEDDON OF THE BODY.

This unfamiliar proposition might be demonstrated by the example of an individual who got a severe wound in the hand from some unclean instrument. The wound was adjusted and dressed, and the fear of the patient's friends was that inflammation might be set up. The popular idea was that the man might lose his hand, and possibly his arm, and that was the teaching of medicine "a la mode." The fact was that into the hand at the time of the accident certain germs or micro-organisms had been introduced. Being put into a favourable soil, these germs multiplied in no uncertain manner, and those who were curious in the matter of birth-rates might be interested to know that the progeny of a single cell in twenty-four hours might be 16,000,000. They were not only prolific, but produced a subtle poison called toxin. The invasion of a poison-producing host which could be multiplied by millions in a day was a matter of some concern, and if the name disease was limited to the accident he was willing to call it a calamity.

The germ invasion was met by a rush of blood to the wounded part. The wound became red and swollen, painful and inflamed. The pain caused the member to be kept at rest which was conducive to recovery. Blood was hurried to the injured part just as an army was sent to the front. The Blood contained corpuscles which were born microbe-killers, and had a bent for fighting which no man could imitate. They did not wait for the germs to enter the blood-vessels, but met them in the open. They also had a power of multiplication, and were joined in the field by other members of the same kin. There now took place a battle the like of which no pen had undertaken to describe. The hosts of Armageddon would be small in comparison. The arena was oiled up by dead and living until at last the living and the dead, the poisoned and the poisoning, were thrown out as pus, and the trouble probably ended.

After an allusion to the work of Lord Lister in reversing the old effort of man to annihilate the process of cure, and affirming that peritonitis is the operating surgeon's greatest friend, Sir Frederick Treves proceeded to deal with more homely complaints:

COLDS AS PROGESSES OF CURE.

There were certain disorders which were called infectious, and in such maladies there was a seed on the one hand and on the other a soil in which it could grow luxuriantly. A common cold was no doubt a bacterial disease, which could be conveyed from person to person. The germ of cold lingered in the haunts of men and found pleasure in the mading crowd. It entered through the air passages, and finding a suitable medium for growth in the lining membrane of the nose it developed there. The so-called symptoms were sneezing, catarrh, sore throat, cough, and malaise. According to popular medicine these constituted a disease, and were considered purposeless, profitless, and wantonly destructive, so that the patient demanded a means of stamping them out. They were, however, a process of cure, and without them a common cold would be a fatal malady. The catarrh and sneezing dislodged the bacteria from the nasal passages, the febrile state was the outcome of an activity in the blood for the purpose of neutralising the invading host. He who grumbled about a cold was finding fault with the measures of relief to which he owed his life. What he might grumble at was that he was the subject of a bacterial attack and a poison, but it was hard to blame nature for successfully defending him against the effects of the attack. A man who had swallowed poison should not complain of being sick if it saved his life.

DISEASE A BENEFICENT EFFORT.

A really just estimate of the symptoms which were called disease would show that while some were no doubt due to actual poison, the major disturbance was an effort of the body to protect itself from the poison. The symptoms were the manifestations of a vigorous defence, of a method of cure by which the body might get rid of its tormentors under favourable circumstances. The precise nature of more activities in the body which were misnamed symptoms of disease was shown by diphtheria. The moment the bacillus entered the body the cells were shut up against it and an active inflammation was produced. The much-dreaded membrane thus caused was not the outcome of a vicious purpose, but the purpose was to arrest the destroying host. At the same time there was an access of another substance called antitoxin. The whole of the manifestations of tuberculosis were efforts to oppose the invading bacteria.

One could not fail to be moved by the assertion that at least cancer had nothing good in it. To that he had at present no answer. What constituted malignant disease was known to no man, and there was little profit in being dogmatic about the unknown. He hoped that the suggestions he had set forth would at least foster an interest in the work of the physician, and lead them to sympathise with his endeavours and to an appreciation of his difficulties.

A SLIGHT BACTERIAL INVASION.

Lord Rosebery, who was present as chairman, in responding to the vote of thanks, made this confession:

"So much did I enter into the spirit of the address that sitting by a constantly opening door I almost became conscious of the fact that I was about to suffer a slight bacterial invasion. (Laughter.) I am not sure I shall not suffer that—(laughter)—and I hope so to train myself by reading the address over again as not to say in a tone of distress, 'I caught a horrid cold in the hall the other night.' But I glory to find I have several magnificent symptoms, and that I am expelling the germs that have entered into my person. (Loud laughter). I shut my eyes, and I thought it was an English Homer describing a fight between invading bacteria and the resisting corpuscle. I hope, as I say, we shall all be able to train ourselves to that moral attitude that we shall be able to discern philosophically that the symptoms of disease which afflict us are the remedy and not the cause of our discomforts."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared here with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In November 1905—Bengal	56,00,000	55,72,100	....	27,900
In October 1905—Bombay	13,00,000	8,20,500	....	4,79,500
Total	69,00,000	63,92,600	....	5,07,400

3 chests of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of November 1905—Bengal	4,48,00,000	4,73,15,510	25,15,510	....
To end of October 1905—Bombay	72,00,000	53,97,000	....	18,03,000
Total	5,20,00,000	5,27,12,510	7,12,510	....

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills	£14,987,194
By Gold	Nil
3 Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 1,512,806

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago. Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug tores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S

DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS

MALTED MILK

A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.

Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking. It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 31, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

As I have written so much about those who appeal to me, perhaps, I had better say something, by way of contrast, of a man for whom I have a cordial dislike, or perhaps—for men are, but the creatures and often the victims of systems of which they are the instruments—I should more charitably say, for a man for whose methods I have a cordial dislike—I mean General Trepoff, the present Autocrat of Russia. It is curious how human events throw up the exact kind of man that is wanted; it almost seems as much a law of nature that the tyrant should meet the anarchist and the anarchist should bring forth the despotic policeman, as that there should be cats to kill mice and dogs to hunt foxes. I am sure for this reason that you would find in some of the higher ranks of the police in Russia men whose fearlessness and sternness in face of appalling events are new manifestations of the tremendous forces and possibilities that lie in human character. To walk every moment in dread of your life; to know that at any moment the dagger may go through your back the bullet be shot through your heart or your head the bomb explode under your feet and reduce you from a living and sentient being to mere rags of scattered flesh—to be able to go through such experiences and still retain the natural ruby of the cheek demands a nature of iron strength as far removed from the ordinary man of sensitive nerves as the poet or the general of genius is from the ordinary writer or the average Tommy Atkins.

Yet such a man does General Trepoff seem to be The accounts of him seem to reveal a man with somewhat vulgar instincts; with no upbringing that was calculated to make him well-bred or kindly, or in any sense gentlemanly, and yet the man must have remarkable qualities. At this moment he stands between the Tsar and destruction, perhaps, even death by violence; all the shivering Grand Dukes, all the women, for whom everybody must feel pity all the children of those Royal households to a certain extent even the Autocracy itself—all these mighty beings and things are ranged behind the stalwart form of Trepoff; he is the one barrier between them and that tempestuous and cruel sea of mobs and popular passions which are raging around the Imperial throne and autocratic institutions. It is significant that the poor Tsar, accustomed to all kinds of breakdowns and all sorts of treasons should say of Trepoff, He is one of the few men I can thoroughly rely on.

Trepoff has been shot at over and over again sometimes by the hand of a man, sometimes by the hand of a woman; once three attempts to assassinate him were made in a single week. A youth has tried to stab him; the blow did not reach Trepoff, though it was aimed from the step of his carriage. He seems, in fact, to bear a charmed life. He has not hesitated to shoot when the crowds became violent, and though up to the time I am writing there has been no shooting in St. Petersburg, there is little doubt that Trepoff is ready to shoot, when the occasion seems to him to demand it, and when the Tsar leaves him free to act as he thinks best. In physique Trepoff is a typical Russian—very tall, very strong, with cold blue eyes, and a hard expression. The fight between him and the Anarchists is one in which there is equality in the ferocity of the passions, and the coldness in the courage on both sides. And in the midst of all this hell-cauldron of tiger fury and fight, who can help pitying the gentle little Tsar with the mild blue eyes, the soft, round cheek, the tiny rose-bud mouth—more like that of a girl than of a man or sovereign? It is a cursed spite that sent him to set the Russian world right.

The papers had the announcement of Senator Fulford's death in one brief line last week; and the main fact—indeed the only one—mentioned in connection with him was that he was the richest member of the Canadian Senate. This is but scanty description of a very remarkable and interesting career. George Taylor Fulford—to give him his full name—was born in the comparatively small community of Brockville, in Canada. His parents were quite poor; and he had to start from the very bottom of the ladder. While still little more than a child he entered a chemist's shop—or, as they call them in American a drug store. He had to perform all the mixed duties, which are imposed upon the young in most countries, but especially in those new lands where class distinctions are little known—even between different classes of work and workmen.

But the boy was extraordinarily vigorous, ambitious, and sensible; he developed even at an early age that rapidity of action and of thought which afterwards was to make him so successful a man and before long he was the assistant in the drug store, and knew all about making up medicines, and the other mysteries of the craft. Even then, he had that instinctive knowledge of the value of money which marks the money maker. From his small salary he saved enough to start, when he was quite a youth, a drug store of his own. He did very well when he thus set up on his own account; saved a little more money, and became in a small way a capitalist. It was at this period that he knew Dr. Williams the inventor of the now famous and universally known Pink Pill. The Pink Pill is briefly a tonic, but a tonic not in the shape of a fluid, but of a solid pill. Mr. Fulford saw at once what a difference this one fact would make; and finding that Dr. Williams had little faith in or at least had made very little of his Pink Pill, Mr. Fulford bought out all the rights in it for a small sum.

He saw that if anything were to be done with his medicine it had to be advertised; so he advertised—very modestly and in a small way—for he had not the capital for huge advertising. The response was immediate; the sale of the medicine went up rapidly; and so Mr. Fulford found himself in possession of capital. He at once put it back in his business, advertised more, and he found—as so many others—that the more he advertised the more the medicine sold. In a few years' time his business had grown to colossal proportions in Canada and the United States, then he came to Europe, and in a few years he had accomplished the same results there. Lavish advertising, amounting to something like £100,000 to £200,000 a year, was the chief source of his extraordinary success, which in other words means vast courage and a keen appreciation of the best method of reaching the public.

While he was still a young man Mr. Fulford had become a millionaire, and then he proceeded to see what could be done with money. He was a man of simple tastes—he hated anything like wastefulness—but he thought he might build himself a fine house in his native town, he bought a yacht, and recently he took to motoring. He gave lavishly to public causes, and especially to his own townsmen and his own town, and he was generous to all in whom he was interested. He became a member of the Senate of Canada, where he was one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's followers. Physically, Senator Fulford looked the kind of man who would have a successful career. Very broad shouldered, middle height, with large limbs and a strong, thick-set body, he was the embodiment of huge strength, inexhaustible powers of work, and a spirit that was active and restless almost to a disease. He never was still. He was glad that his business took him to all parts of the world. He went round the globe once or twice, and he was about to start on a third tour when he was struck down. He had written to a friend that he was going on a motor trip through Massachusetts and other of the Northern States, and that he accordingly would not write for some weeks. In passing through West Newton, a town in Massachusetts, near Boston, his car collided with an electric tramway. The chauffeur was killed outright; poor Fulford was injured seriously, but not killed. He was taken to hospital, was operated upon in the desperate hope of saving him; but he died within a week after the accident. He had said but a short time before that he had got all that he wanted from life's struggle—prosperity, a daughter, a son, a devoted family, and friends in all parts of the world. And this was the sequel. His career would suggest that he had lived a long time; as a matter of fact, he was under fifty years of age when he died.

I have not seen as much mention as I think he deserved of Sir Thomas Barclay in connection with the extremely successful visit of the French Municipal Councillors to London. It was from him, I believe, that the suggestion of the visit first came, and it was through him that Captain Hemphill and his associates first opened the lengthy and delicate negotiations that preceded so momentous a visit. Events have been the chief artificer, of course, of the entente cordiale between England and France; but so far as this most desirable and blessed consummation can be attributed to one man, that man is Sir Thomas Barclay. I remember well when I visited him for the first time in his chambers in Paris several years ago, how full he was of the subject of improved relations between England, his own country, and France, the country were he lived the greater part of his life, and how he began a series of tours over France, and the United Kingdom and America, lecturing, writing, interviewing, travelling night and day, and often in face of what were apparently hopeless odds. In time, events, as I have said, with their irresistible force, came to Sir Thomas Barclay's said; and he unlike many pioneers, lived to see the final success of the great movement in which he was so interested and to which he gave so many years of unsparing and unselfish labour.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 3436 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3431 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 10th instant with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3832 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 12th November via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and timber and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo, 53 cases opium, 4 horses and 41 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr Morrison, Mr Summers, Mr Clayton, Mrs Munro, Sergt and Mrs Hamilton and 2 children and 278 deck.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China, Captain A Leva, from Trieste this morning:—Miss E M Balfour, Two Misses Barton, Mr Browne, Mrs Burns, Mr Busher, Miss Christlieb, r and Mrs MacDonell and infant, Major-General and Mrs H W Duperier, Mrs Field, Miss Hills, Miss Jennison, Mr Lambert, Mr and Mrs O C Lees, nurse and child, Captain E L Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Menke and three children, Mr Cechsli, Mrs Pearson, Mr Robinson, Mr Th Schuerter, Mr Stevenson, Mr H H Syer, Count Egon Turn Valsassina, Major and Mrs Tighe Mr Tellery, Miss Welford.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Renown	Capt Hon H Tyrwhitt	Man-of-War
H M S Terrible	Capt H H Campbell	Man-of-War
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Nicholson	Royal Navy
H M S Fox	Comdr J P Eustace	Cruiser
H M S Proserpine	Comdr H A R Hulbert	Cruiser
H M S Perseus	Comdr Hill	Royal Navy
St Gabriel	Capt de Mello	Portuguese Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Landaura	2156				M M & Co
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Wildenfels	3639	Beising			Glade & Co
Pekin	2322	LeMarc	Kobe		P & O Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
Haidari	1562	Watson			B & PS N Co
Chatton	2123	Leisk			Captain
Persia	3772	Craglietto			A L S N Co
Queda	4944	Coope			M M & Co
Okara	3438	Bowman			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Elton			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Durkee			W & A G & Co
Duplex	434	Hunter			Cable Steamer
Troca	2657	Kear			W & A G & Co
Wallace	2532	Smith			W & A G & Co
Clan Graham	1857	Coates			F Muir & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugil			M M & Co
Oriental	2085	Lewellyn	Aden	18-11	P & O Co
Nowshera	1361	Farquharson			M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Sirdhana	3741	Abbott	N F		M M & Co
Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	30-11	W & A G & Co
Dagfred	659	Millberg			F F O Co
Kola	519	Chappel			M M & Co
Marven	274	Robertson			M M & Co
Bankoora	2198	Emmitt			M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker			T M & Co
Nawab	2041	Clingan			T M & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	McClelland			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Pundit	3832	Crebbin	K'chi	N F	T M & Co
B	Argentfels	3639	Meyer	K'chi	29-11	Glade & Co
C&R	Melbourne	2476	Garde	M'lles	23-11	F M & Co
F	Jelungoo	3361	Grier	K'chi	28-11	M M & Co
H	Bahimani	1872	Sheriff	R S Ports	24-11	B & P S N Co
K	Monsooree	1753	Hennah	R S ports	29-11	B & P S N
O	Burdesrath	1336	Ulich	Zanzibar	4-12	A Strendes
P	Neptune	2157	Henderson	P'delphia	27-11	K N & Co
Q	Forest Brook	1729	Binks	Baltimore	24-11	B A Willis

Offside M.

Ponani	552	Mohamed	Repairing			Shpd & Co

P. D. H. W.

Mohamadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi		25-11	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	624	Ahmed	M'galore		26-11	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fulzera	B'ngar		25-11	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D.

Peninsular	2219	Palmer	Aden		2-12	P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	Hull		30-11	K Nixon & Co
3 Coromandel	4375	Montford	N F			P & O Co
4 Glenlee	3650	Noerio	Kobe		25-11	T Morrison
5 Dunrobin	2319	Rauson	Leith		22-11	K N & Co
6 Diego Suarez	2498	Lemoine	Genoa		1-12	K N & Co
7 Imperator	2520	Playna	Trieste		1-12	L S N Co
8 China	3855	Lena	Kobe		26-11	A L S N & Co
9 Delta	4743	Daniel	Shanghai		28-11	P & O Co
10&11 Egypt	4778	Lendon	London		25-11	P & O Co

V. D. H. W.

Lhasa	946	McDiarmed	K'chi		24-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Pundit s	Crebbin	Calcutta, Nov 12
	Okhla s	McClelland	Calcutta, Nov 10
	China s	Leva	Trieste via Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Nov 20
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Busreh, Nov 12

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Colabaria s	Watkeys	Calcutta

The steamer Kola, Chappell, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer China, for China, &c.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Corinth, arrived off Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacIntyre, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th November 1905.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and is due here on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—235 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 40 bales wool and 110 bales goat-hair M J Joomabhoy and Co 10,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 472 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 15 cases imitation ghee F R Hill and Co; 20 bales hides B Esmail

FOR ANTWERP

Kt Bachelor s—110 bales cotton The Bombay and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Diego Suarez s—100 bales Cotton The Bombay and Co; 200 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 6000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed 6265 cwt linseed and 3300 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

Melbourne s—3000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—125 tons oldiron C Boggiano and Co; 4002 cwt linseed A Blaschceck and Co 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 16 tons oldiron Nusservanjee Bros and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Bachelor s—1004 cwt linseed 1940 cwt castorseed 1498 cwt teelseed and 4660 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Imperator s—140 bales cotton A Blaschceck and Co; 490 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 3 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—375 cwt myrabollams E Tajbhoy; 8000 cwt castorseed and 11500 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR FUIME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton B Blaschceck and Co; 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—1000 cwt myrabollams A H Abdul Carim and Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—70 bales piecegoods Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—75 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws E Moledina and Co
China s—1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 100 twist B S Woonwalla and Co
Glenlee s—133 cwt gum and 16 cwt senna leaves N Manockji.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—200 bales twist N J Abraham; 16 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist B Canji and Co; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE

Glenlee s—10 bales cotton J. A. Begbie and Co, 200 bales cotton N. Khairaz and Co, 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpals and Co.

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE
WASHINGTON
COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT
LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

For particulars apply to
A. MAHLER.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENT FOR

The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,
The Welsbach Patent Incandescent Gas Light
and
The Stella Incandescent Kerosine Oil Burner.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.' LD., LONDON.
Agents:
H. RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
BOMBAY
AND
KURRACHEE.

Consumption. Lung Troubles.

PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS.

USED IN HOSPITALS.

RECOMMENDED BY NURSES.

It is gratifying to note that every year a larger number of consumption hospitals and sanatoria use Angier's Emulsion systematically. What better proof can be given of its value? For the successful treatment of lung affections there are two main essentials—first to heal the lung tissue, and second to improve nutrition. Angier's Emulsion does both. No other remedy has such a soothing and healing effect upon the entire respiratory mucous membrane, while its effect in promoting appetite, aiding digestion and assimilation, and improving nutrition has been demonstrated beyond a question of doubt, and is an established fact of therapeutics. From the very first symptom of consumption up to the last stage of the disease no better remedy can be employed. Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal for the treatment of coughs, bronchitis and all respiratory inflammations. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs. As petroleum is not an animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

Angier's Emulsion
(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)
In three sizes. Of Chemists and Bazaars.
THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For the use of infants FROM BIRTH upwards. All that is necessary in adapting it for children of different ages is to make slight variations in mixing.

MELLIN'S LACTO GLYCOSE

Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for temporary use where fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, or where for any reason milk falls under suspicion. For use, mix with warm water only. It forms a palatable food beverage for adults.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Samples and directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application.

BOMBAY: H. J. Rustomjee & Co. CALCUTTA: Mackenzie Lyall & Co. COCANADA: Hall, Wilson & Co., KURRACHEE: H. J. Rustomjee & Co. MADRAS: Oakes & Co., Ltd. RANGOON: Latham Block & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CEYLON: CARGILLS, LTD.

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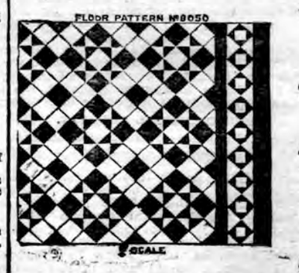

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
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THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
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PEEK, FREAN & Co's
WINE MIXED
BISCUITS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
Rheumatism Backache Sprains
Neuralgia Headache All Bodily Aches.
Price 1/1½ and 2/6, of all Chemists.
CONQUERS PAIN!

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Icilma

Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.
Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.
Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.
Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.
ARMY AND NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

PYRKE'S "APOLLO" RESTAURANT

IS NOW OPEN

ENGLISH MEALS

Served in

ENGLISH STYLE

Under

ENGLISH SUPERVISION.

Electric Light & Fans Throughout.

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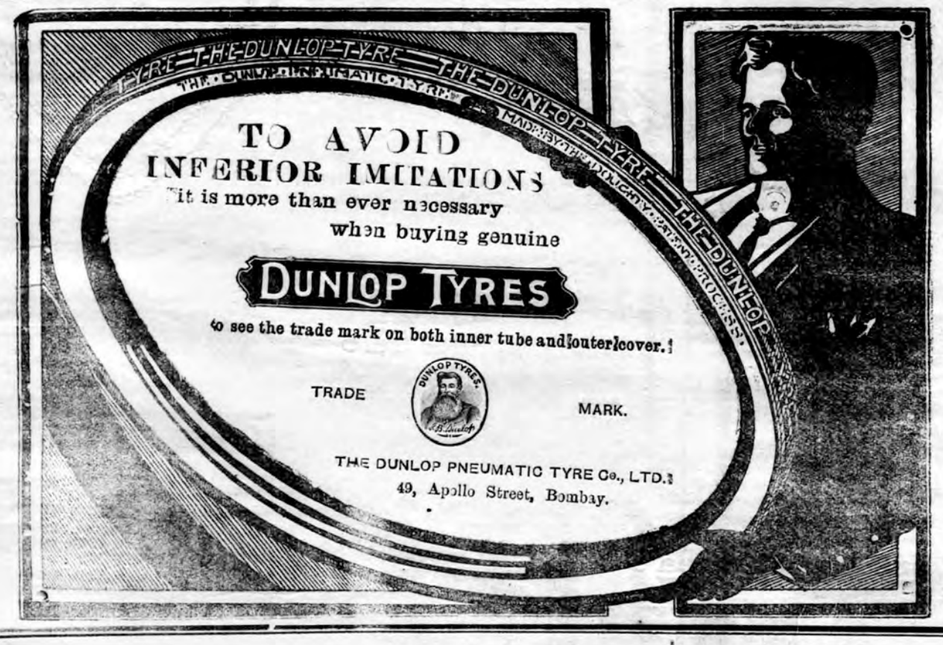
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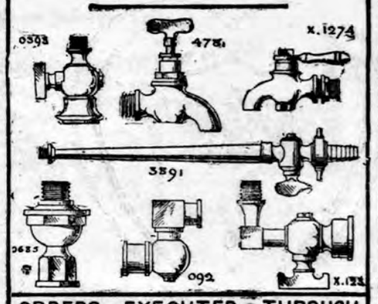

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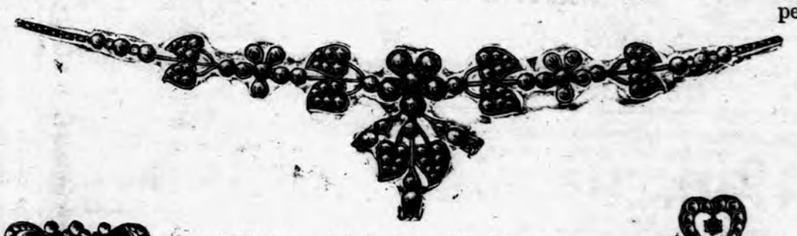
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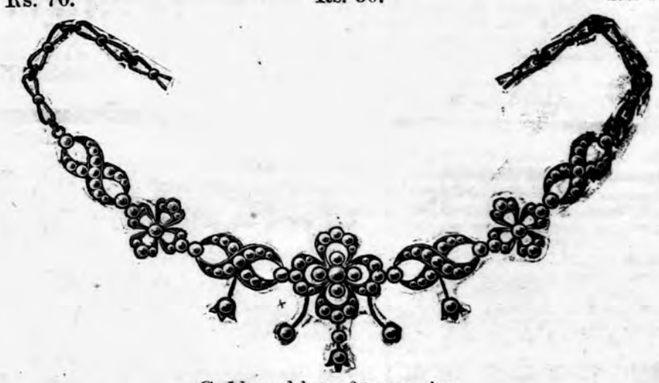
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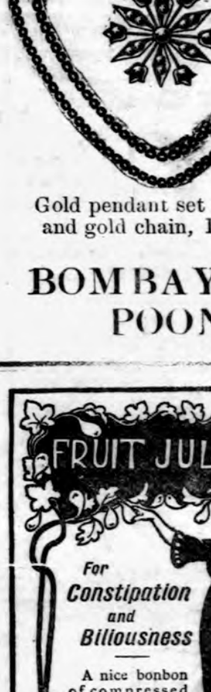
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